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AMERICA GROPING FOR FIRM POLICY TO APPLY IN HAITI

United States' Tutelage Declared Unfruitful If Maintained for Economic Purposes

Exploitation Lacking in "Little Black Republic"—Crisis Forecast When Marines Depart

By GARDNER L. HARDING

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Sept. 29—The larger purposes of the United States, as they appear in this primitive but redoubtable little black Republic of Haiti, are still groping, after eight years of occupation, for intelligent, consistent and forceful application.

If they were conceived to be a means for introducing American economic imperialism here, let me say at the start they have been a flat failure. The traveler of today finds the Haitian people not only free from any kind of exploitation, but he finds the would-be exploiters candidly admitting that nowhere through the length and breadth of the country is there one successful producing industry, American, foreign, or Haitian.

Haiti's primitive economy, where 80 per cent of the people live in villages of less than 7500 population, or in little huts in the hills and mountains and cultivate from one to three acres of ground for their own wants, has resisted all the "development" American radicals suspected from the irresistible thrust of Wall Sreet.

Though the gendarmes officered by American ex-marines have displaced the turbulent revolutionary armies of yesterday, though new, fine American-built roads stretch from one end of the little country—barely the size of Vermont—to the other, though a "good" president rules securely at Port au Prince over a republic which has enjoyed a securer peace than at any time since its foundation in 1805—yet for all this, Haiti is still Haiti, and the primary fact to be grasped by Americans is that it is still one of the poorest countries in the civilized world—and under American tutelage is not becoming perceptibly richer.

Small Budget

Its budget of $5,000,000 or so, out of which all American help is being paid, would be a respectable year's turnover for the Waldorf Astoria Hotel; its people carry over from day to day an average cash reserve of about 9 cents apiece. In this atmosphere American economic conquest is suitably represented by one railroad company, which has been seven years in the receiver's hands, one sugar company, which is generally held to be a fiasco, one logwood company, which is still struggling, and one hard working bank.

Up here at Cape Haitien I have just finished the greater part of a 500-mile trip through the heart of the country where four-fifths of the inhabitants live. I have traveled for eight hours on horseback along trails no wheeled vehicle has yet traversed; I have seen the little farms and the mountain homes and have rode with the market women and their little "bourriques" along the rocky paths which are their only means of communication with the outside buying and selling world of the towns.

I have been through from Cape Haitien to Port Liberte, the north of this country, where a reputed resentment still exists against Americans. I have been over the central plains, through Thomonde and Hinche, which are called passive, and through the south, round Miragoane, where good rainfalls have enabled the more pro-

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WETS INVADE SCHOOLROOM IN CAMPAIGN TO BRING BACK BEER AND WINE IN COLORADO

Boys and Girls Told Their "Safety" Lies in Liberalization of Dry Laws—College Students and Debaters on Mailing List—"Tearful" Pictures Drawn

By a Staff Correspondent

DENVER, Sept. 29—A wet campaign among the boys and girls of the State has been inaugurated by the Colorado division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and "the generation that will grow up without knowing the evils of intemperance" will never be known here, if the present campaign, headed by William E. Foley, president, is successful. Anti-prohibition literature is being sent out to students of school, college and university debating societies. As in other states, a campaign to exaggerate liquor lawlessness is in progress, and Mr. Foley explains his wet efforts among the young by asserting it is for their own safety that the present law should be "liberalized." "We are therefore going directly to the youth of Colorado, and mailing them literature with a view to having the question debated in the school," he said.

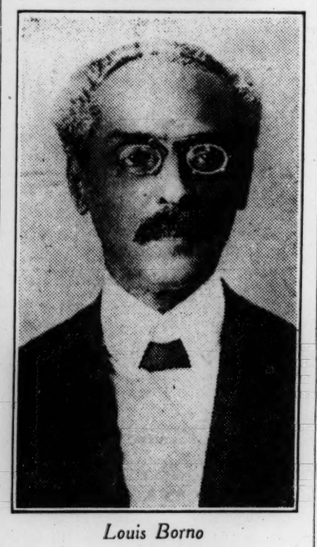
Sample of Propaganda

The argument that "to save the child, liquor must be restored," as conceived by Mr. Foley, is that the dry law has liberated such quantities of illicit liquor that law-breaking is rampant. The youth of the State, he is busy in iterating, is particularly affected by such a condition. The picture he draws of the "boys and girls who now do more drinking than ever before in the history of the west," is indeed sad, and likely to draw tears from the train of former saloon-keepers, former bartenders, and liquor interests who usually follow the lead of such societies as Mr. Foley represents.

Mr. Foley, former district attorney of Denver city and county, elected on a Democratic ticket, says the wet literature is being forwarded to school societies only when requests are made by the students for it. The charge that prohibiton is proving too much for the moral stamina of the young, however, as cleverly worded by wet headquarters, is being used over the State, as it has been used in other

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Haitian President



Louis Borno

CRISIS IMPENDING IN FASCIST CIRCLES

Prominent Member Expelled for Lack of Discipline—Newspapers Censured

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 29—International events have diverted attention from the present state of the Fascist Party, which is undergoing a serious internal crisis. An interesting discussion has been going on lately between some of the exponents of the executive committee of the Fascist Party and local chieftains, which shows that there is a struggle going on between the central Government and the provincial Fascist leaders. Benito Mussolini, the Premier, having in view the formation of a strong national state, desires to free himself from the exigencies of the position. Local leaders criticize the idea of one party in the state having an absolute monopoly of public administration.

The Fascist executive council met in Rome and after a heated discussion expelled Massimo Rocca, who is a member of the Fascist Grand Council from the party for grave offenses against discipline. It is expected that other expulsions of prominent Fascisti will shortly follow. It is stated that the Fascist executive council censured the conduct of the Fascist newspapers, Popolo D'Italia (Signor Mussolini's personal organ) and the Corriere Italiano, for having initiated a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

HIGHER RATES SEEN IN A NEW ENGLAND RAIL UNIFICATION

Member of Storrow Committee Says It Would Be Throwing Good Money After Bad

Receivership or higher freight rates on the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads will follow the formation of an all-New England transportation system, declared opponents of the Storrow report at this morning's session of the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on consolidation. Philip Dexter, member of the Massachusetts division of the Storrow committee, who made a minority report, today introduced the case of those favoring trunk line consolidation. To raise $15,000,000 more among stockholders of the New Haven, he declared, as proposed in the Storrow plan of rehabilitation, would mean "throwing good money after bad." Outside assistance for the New Haven must be brought in

Mr. Dexter admitted that Massachusetts in general favored the provisions of the Storrow report for an all-New England road. However, it was agreed, that consolidation without rehabilitation would be impractical. The majority report, he said, had made its recommendations conditional on rehabilitation. The plan of reorganization proposed included state aid for the roads, partial state management and additional bonds from stockholders, amounting in the New Haven's case to $15,000,000.

Poor Men and Management

If the State controlled the roads, Mr. Dexter said, it would mean poor men and poor management. As far as the New Haven went, $15,000,000 was "only a drop in the bucket" compared to its liabilities. At the present rate of deficit it might last only two or three years.

Reorganization was essential, witness continued. In the rail reorganizations he had seen, it was always proposed to give preference to new money. Such were the conditions offered for the new New Haven assessment, however, that any stockholders who accepted them "needed a guide."

The legislatures of six states must

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

JURY SYSTEM COMMENDED BY PROSECUTORS OF STATE

Attorney-General Benton and Eight District Attorneys File Statement—Disagree on Service by Women

That the jury system of Massachusetts, taken as a whole, throughout the Commonwealth, is of high grade, and that hundreds of the citizens are doing their part on juries honestly and conscientiously, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, and Thomas C. O'Brien, Arthur K. Reading, William G. Clark, Emerson W. Baker, Stanley P. Hall, Harold P. Williams, Charles H. Wright and Thomas J. Hammond, district attorneys for the eight judicial districts of the State, declared today in a statement handed to the special commission on jury service in the State House.

The Attorney-General and the district attorneys did not agree upon the proposition to draft women as jurors. Some of the attorneys are favorable to the proposition, others non-committal, and still others inclined to limit it by many exemptions. The Attorney-General and his associates, as a rule, did not favor a state commission to supervise the drawing of jurors as proposed by J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General of the State.

Mr. Benton's Defense

Mr. Benton said that trial by jury is the most important privilege in the democracy and that it best protects the lives, liberties, property and reputation of all citizens. He said that the jury is the best protection for the innocent and the surest instrument to punish the guilty. He said it is a saying that the jury "has borne the test of a longer experience and borne it better than any other legal institution that ever existed among men."

Then the attorney added:

We as prosecuting officers, are not in favor of any radical change in the system as it now exists in this Commonwealth. While there have been palpable failures of certain juries to return "a true verdict according to the evidence," we are, nevertheless, of the opinion that the jury system, taken as a whole, throughout the Commonwealth is of high grade, and that hundreds of our citizens are doing their part on juries honestly and conscientiously. We also recognize the fact that, like everything human, the jury system has its imperfections. We are agreed that in some respects the system can be improved, and to that end we make the following recommendations:

(1) That all resident citizens be eligible to be placed on the jury lists;

(2) That in the preparation of lists under the provisions of the general laws all persons under consideration for placing on the lists be required to fill out a questionnaire, with a view to securing information as to the person's reputation, character and fitness for jury service. This questionnaire should be sworn to and penalty provided for, affirming falsely to any material fact thereto.

Favor Shorter Service

(3) That all persons before being placed on the jury lists should be personally examined;

(4) That the exemptions should, on the whole, be left as they now stand in the statutes;

(5) That jurors' fees should remain as they now are, as provided in the general laws, but that jurors should be reimbursed for actual travel;

(6) That the term of service of jurors should be shortened;

(7) That the accommodations for jurors at many of the court houses be improved and that the rooms which have been aptly described as "chambers of horrors" be done away with. Accommodations for business men should be provided for as has been done in other states so that if necessary a man could carry on his business from the court house if necessary.

The Attorney General, in answer to questions by the different commissioners said that he and his associates had not agreed as to woman service on juries.

Men From Towns Favored

Stanley P. Hall of Taunton, the southern district, said he thought the men from the towns usually made better jurors than those from the cities, because the selectmen who drew the townsmen knew their fel-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Woman Traverses Waterless Desert

Lonely Bushman Life Palling, Widow Walks 400 Miles

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 28—Mrs. Ida Francis, widow of a Rand pioneer, has just completed a journey of 400 miles across the waterless Kalahari Desert. Mrs. Francis, who is the first woman to accomplish this feat, was living in a lonely bushman country where the nearest neighbor was 70 miles distant. Mrs. Francis decided to move despite the warnings as to waterholes drying up and lions infesting the desert. She set out in the middle of July with 600 cattle and underwent the most severe hardships, but eventually reached her son's farm at Blikfontein.

FRIENDS BOOM GOV. WALTON FOR 1924 VICE-PRESIDENCY WITH ANTI-KLAN PLATFORM

Link Him With Democrats—Religious Persecution Has Not Entered Oklahoma Affair, Investigator Finds—Foes of Governor Not All Klansmen Either, He Says

By a Staff Correspondent

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla, Sept. 29—The Ku Klux Klan will be a national issue in the next election, Gov. J. C. Walton declared to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. Friends see him carried on it into the Democratic vice-presidential nomination.

Governor Walton himself maintains the traditionally modest attitude of the man who has no interest in the question but who would be charmed to have the political sun shine upon him. In commenting on the fact that the South has been the stronghold of the Klan, he averred it was losing its grip on that section and was moving North.

Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Dailey of the Oklahoma National Guard, while on duty at the Governor's home, voiced the opinion that Governor Walton would be Oklahoma's favorite son in the next Democratic National Convention. He felt that the Klan issue and the nomination of the Oklahoma executive for the vice-presidency would be pleasing to the Democratic chiefs of New York, Chicago and other big northern cities.

Called National Issue

While the possibility is occasionally deprecated among the Governor's associates, it remains a significant chance. Mr. Walton is farseeing regarding his political future, his career has already shown. He regards his conflict with the Klan as a national battle. In this he is supported by a steady stream of messages from over the country.

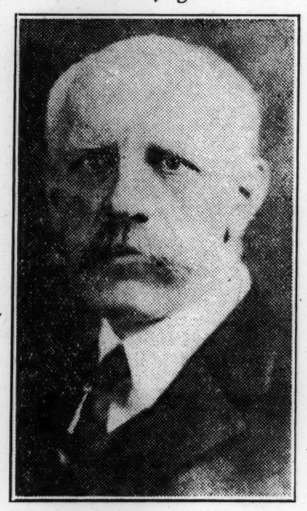
"If we whip the Klan out of this State, it will fade away in the Nation," he declared to the writer. "We have already made them take off their masks and take down their crosses. The Klan is now a national issue and it will figure in the next campaign. One or the other party will take it up."

If the Governor is making shrewd political capital out of his warfare on the Klan, as a strong and disinterested body of sentiment here anticipates, he may nevertheless be led by his convictions in this direction.

However, religious persecution, the basis of the keenest national interest, has not figured in the Oklahoma affair. Not a single Roman Catholic has been whipped, according to the best information that one of the highest authorities in the State has been able to obtain. This official, who has

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Presents Refugees' Case



Photograph © Keystone View Co., N. Y.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen

Delegate to League of Nations who asks victor in recent dispute to turn part of indemnity over to work of caring for people driven from their homes.

STIRRING APPEAL MADE FOR GREECE

Dr. Nansen Urges Triumphant Italy to Come to Aid of 1,000,000 Refugees

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 29—Italy, through Signor Salandra, publicly acknowledges that in any dispute between members of the League of Nations likely to lead to a rupture, within the sphere of action of the League, and if such dispute cannot be settled by diplomacy, arbitration, or judicial settlement, it is the duty of the Council to deal with it under Article 15 of the Covenant, according to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Council today. Five questions in legal form governing the various angles of the Corfu incident, which, however, is not mentioned, are to be submitted to another special committee of jurists, to which each member of the Council may appoint a representative. Their report must be ready in time for consideration by the Council meeting next December. There is certain delay and the possibility of disagreement in this procedure, but there is a limit as to the time, and submission to the permanent court is in reserve in case no verdict is reached.

The Italian adherence to the abovementioned resolution which emerged from the last of many hitherto wholly disappointing meetings, while not using the word competence, goes a long way to settle that much-mooted question. It is quite generally viewed as a reaffirmation of the fundamental doctrine of the Covenant by members of the Council, particularly by the Italian Government, from which such avowal is doubtless more apropos than in the case of the others. The result was reached after long negotiations and by a final compromise, in which both sides had to give way but which nevertheless is held to vindicate both the policy and honor of the League and at the same time makes it easy for the Italians to recede from the somewhat defiant position earlier adopted.

There is general satisfaction in the solution, especially from the representatives of small nations, although

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SHRINERS PARADE IN HONOR OF HEAD

Imperial Potentate Chief Figure in Providence Spectacle

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (Special)—Providence, holding a record for parades, witnessed its most spectacular procession this afternoon with the marching of 900 uniformed Shriners in honor of the visit here of Conrad V. Dykeman, Imperial Potentate, of Brooklyn, N. Y., head of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America.

Arthur S. Vaughn, potentate of Palestine Temple of this city, rode at the head of the parade in a gilded chariot wearing his robes of office and driving a pair of prancing black horses. Benjamin P. Moulton, Past Potentate, was the grand marshal. Accompanying the imperial potentate was a deputation from Kismet Temple, of Brooklyn, including 44 uniformed horsemen and 166 uniformed members of the patrol.

Uniformed organizations from Connecticut paraded with Pyramid Temple of Bridgeport, Conn., 150 strong; Aleppo Temple of Boston had 250 gaily uniformed Shriners in line; Melha Temple of Springfield, 100, and Palestine Temple of Providence, 200.

None but uniformed Shrine bodies paraded. Each Temple band marched. Fully 1200 Shriners are expected to attend tonight the ceremonial at Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet where the Shrine degrees will be conferred on a large class. This will follow a dinner and reception to the imperial potentate.

Dry Rule Holds, Says Yale President

Dr. Angell Tells Students They Cannot Bring In Liquor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29—President James Rowland Angell laid down rules to the freshmen of Yale University at the first reception given by him to the newcomers last night, and one of them bore upon the Eighteenth Amendment. He said to them:

"You cannot, under the Federal law, and you cannot, under the university law, bring intoxicating liquors into any building of the university. Whatever you may think of the Eighteenth Amendment or of the moderate use of liquor, this rule holds." He said that violation would mean dismissal.

Touching upon the relations of the student body to the citizens of New Haven, he said, in part:

"When you go out in the streets it is your business to observe the ordinary amenities of life." He also said: "The university will not permit dissipation. No man can come to any great success at Yale who is known to be a dissipated man." He said there was no place on the face of the earth where a man has a better chance to show what is in him than at Yale.

EUROPE'S FEAR OF WAR THE CAUSE OF ITALY'S ASSAULT UPON CORFU

Success of Dictator in Italy Leads to Arrogant Attitude of Benito Mussolini Toward Greece, a Small Nation

ROME, Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The result of the Italo-Greek dispute is extolled by the Italian press as a great victory for Italy and Signor Mussolini. It is asserted that the masterful "chief" has raised his country to the rank of a really great power, that he has defied the League of Nations and the Allies with success, that the Conference of Ambassadors practically accepted his terms, and that he has succeeded in procuring for Italy a prestige which she had hitherto not enjoyed in the Balkans.

Signor Mussolini's action really represents, as Lord Grey has intimated, the return to the reign of brute force. As Mr. Lloyd George has asked, would the Italian Premier have dared to bombard and occupy the Isle of Wight, in the event of a similar altercation with Great Britain? Would he have dared to seize Ajaccio, in case of a claim against France? Would he have shelled the Philippines, if he had had an issue with the United States? Greece is a weak country, consequently he could safely descend upon Corfu, defying the stage-thunder of the League of Nations.

No, the real reason of Signor Mussolini's triumph is not his own strength, but the fear on the part of the rest of Europe lest complications

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EXTREMIST PARTY IN BAVARIA GETS SEVERE SETBACK

Adolf Hitler Loses Prestige by His Retreat—Demonstrations at Muich Prevented

Situation Generally in Germany Much Improved—Differing Views of Press

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 29—An entirely new complication has now made its appearance here and threatens to increase. Externally the situation is materially easier. The extremist element in Bavaria received a severe check in the success of Herr von Knilling's Government in preventing the demonstrations at Munich. The prestige of Adolf Hitler in particular has received a blow from which it cannot easily recover. The extreme pan-German, Herr von Graefe, interviewed here by The Christian Science Monitor representative, admitted that he was quite unable to understand the situation. The members of the bourgeois parties in the Reichstag today are jubilant. The Vossische Zeitung, the Liberal organ says: "It is unnecessary now for the Bavarian Government to make any more compromises with Herr Hitler since anything he can do is discredited by his weak retreat."

It might have been expected that under these circumstances all the adherents of the Stresemann Government would have felt satisfaction now that the danger so recently threatening the German republic, although by no means removed, has at any rate been definitely reduced. Instead of this, however, many long faces are to be seen.

Social Democrats Troubled

The Social Democrats especially are perturbed. They shake their heads at what they regard as the grave reverse for the principles for which they stand. They consider that danger has been averted for the moment by the creation of a much greater danger for the future. They regard the appointment of Nationalists like Dr. von Kahr and Herr von Dassel as civil commissioners to administer martial law in Bavaria and East Prussia as handing over these states to the virtual dictatorship of their traditional opponents. Vorwärts, the Social Democrat organ, refers to Dr. von Kahr as a "Blue and White reactionary fanatic," and declares that "the game which is being played in Munich, for no less stakes than the future of Bavaria and Germany, has not ended just because the holding of some Nationalist meetings have been prevented by the Reichswehr and the police. On the contrary, it is only just begun." The Communists think the same.

Communist Point of View

Proposing a motion for the withdrawal of martial law in the Reichstag yesterday, Herr Könen, the Communist leader, declares: "Herr Hitler no longer thinks it necessary to oppose the Government, as he can work with Dr. von Kahr who is preparing the way for a march to Berlin."

The Kreuse Zeitung, the Conservative organ, says: "An explosive outbreak of nationalistic anger against the prevailing government policy has been only avoided because in Bavaria a man has been called upon to assume the leadership, whose task it is to help to enforce the active Nationalist will in a legal manner." Here there is the making of a situation which threatens to break up the present coalition. Supporters on both sides are sharpening their weapons. The Social Democrat Parliamentary News Service says that Dr. von Kahr no longer possesses any legal status, since the Bavarian emergency notification under which he holds office has been superseded by the introduction of martial law by the Federal Government.

The Bavarian Catholic People's Party organ on the contrary declares that "the appointment of any other civil commissioner would be unthinkable."

So hot has the dispute become that the Nationalist putsch, which only last Thursday was said to be threatening,

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World News in Brief

Washington—Consideration is being given by President Coolidge and his Cabinet to the proposal that a memorial be erected in honor of the late President Harding. Indications point to favorable action on the plan, it is reported.

Seattle, Wash.—Mining activities in the Portland Canal region of British Columbia and southeastern Alaska were greater last summer than ever before in the history of the district, official reports show. New discoveries have been reported and many prospectors are in the mining zones.

Constantinople—After its suspension during the past week, due to Bulgarian troubles, the Orient express resumes its service to Paris tomorrow.

Jerusalem—A seven-acre site has just been bought in the Nikeforieh district as a gift to the Young Men's Christian Association. The sum of £100,000 will be spent in erecting a Y. M. C. A. building which will become the center of the association's activities in the Near East.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Nonpartisan League, in this State, has changed its name to Farmer-Labor Party, it is announced.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Adams County today paid tribute to its most famous woman character of pioneer days, Mary Jemison. A bronze statue, showing her as she was when taken into captivity by the Indians, has been erected as a memorial.

Rome—The Italian Government has decided to allow the placing of advertisements on its postage stamps. Concessions from the Government for this type of publicity will be granted to private companies, which must turn over 60 per cent of their receipts to the Government, with a guaranteed minimum, and bind themselves by a three-years contract.

Albany, N. Y.—Literacy tests for new voters may be imposed by the alternative of regent's certificates or an examination by the election board, Carl Sherman, Attorney-General, has ruled.

Washington—A Road of Remembrance for Warren G. Harding, beautified by trees planted by 6000 school children, is to be built in Allen County, O.

Sitges, Spain—The new motor race track of Sitges, 24 miles from Barcelona, will be inaugurated early this autumn. Automobiles and motorcycles will be accommodated, each on a specially prepared circle. The turns are specially banked, and in addition to the grandstands, the surrounding sloping hills provide points of vantage for many thousands of spectators.

Washington—Three dry enforcement officers have been suspended pending investigation of charges made against them following friction between Washington police and federal prohibition officers.

Kansas City, Mo.—A Coolidge-for-President and Arthur M. Hyde-for-Vice-President Club has been formed by Republicans of the fifth congressional district of Missouri. Mr. Hyde is Governor.

New York—The pressmen's strike is over. The men have voted 1200 to 100 to return to work. They will seek International cards and will accept terms.

Washington—The personnel of the Veterans' Bureau has been reduced by 2025 since March 1, according to official figures. The bureau's roll now totals 28,182.

Indianapolis—Jail sentences, heavy fines and loss of their automobiles are proving effective in reducing the number of speeding motorists here. Judge Delbert O. Wilmeth introduced the plan.

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EXTREMIST PARTY IN BAVARIA GETS SEVERE SETBACK

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seems for the moment to have been almost forgotten. There is little indeed in the latest news to feed the fears which hitherto have bulked so largely. A number of young men belonging to Nationalist organizations in Spandau, Frankfurt-on-Oder and Küstrin, who arrived in Berlin on Friday and put themselves at the disposal of the Reichswehr, have been quietly sent back to their homes. Everything continues quiet in Munich. A few searches for arms took place on Friday night.

The circulation of Herr Hitler's organ, the Völkische Beobachter, has been forbidden in any part of Germany. The meeting at Rossbach which Herr Hitler was to have addressed on Friday did not take place. In Lörrach in Baden 10 Communists have been arrested. In Dresden, a demonstration at a funeral of a workman shot in the recent riot was dispersed by the Reichswehr and the police. Beyond these petty incidents nothing even remotely connected with disturbances during the last 24 hours has been reported.

London Sees Cleavage in Reich Royalist Ranks

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—The long-advertised trial of strength between Berlin and Bavaria has been postponed again. Adolf Hitler is now trying to negotiate with Dr. von Kahr behind the scenes. The force which he mobilized in Munich yesterday proved quite harmless in face of Dr. von Kahr's determined stand. The reported split in the Monarchist ranks in Germany is confirmed here today, the Daily Telegraph printing dispatches from Berlin and Munich containing corroborative accounts.

General von Seeckt, commanding the Reichswehr, is bitterly hostile to the aims of General Ludendorff and Herr Hitler, and to them personally, as are many important monarchists, including Field Marshal von Mackensen, one of the most influential imperialists east of the Rhine. It is stated on what is regarded as authoritative information that General von Seeckt will use all means in his power to keep any Reichswehr aid from going to General Ludendorff or Herr Hitler.

Monarchical Cleavage

It was the realization of this wide cleavage in the monarchical camp that prevented any chance of their success which kept the Ludendorff-Hitler party from striking yesterday. Whatever temporary expedients are arrived at, it is now more certain than ever that the real trial of strength between the Republic and the monarchists of Germany will come before the German Nation finds its own place.

There is but little doubt that Dr. von Kahr and his friends aim at an independent Bavaria with Prince Rupprecht ruling. It is an open secret in German monarchical circles that Dr. von Kahr will at the first opportunity make himself President of Bavaria. Once in this post, he will pave the way for Prince Rupprecht to ascend the throne. Next week should determine whether he is prepared to risk such a move at this time, for next week the Reichstag is expected to pass a resolution asking Bavaria to rescind its proclamation of martial law. Bavarian refusal would be a challenge to the Republic and a call for drastic action by Dr. von Kahr, or else Berlin would have to back down.

Nationalist Leaders Hold Back

For the moment, the Nationalist leaders on both sides are doing their utmost to restrain their adherents. General Ludendorff and Herr Hitler are not prepared to fight both the republicans and the Wittelsbach followers, and Dr. von Kahr is not yet quite sure whether he is strong enough to go ahead with his plans. Today he is taking stock of his forces and resources, and he is using an iron hand to prevent any untoward incident which will upset his schemes.

While carrying on secret negotiations with Dr. von Kahr, Herr Hitler is trying to make it appear to his followers that he is gaining ground, and that the time is near at hand when he will begin his "march on Berlin." The real truth is that General Ludendorff and Herr Hitler have been "double-crossed" by Dr. von Kahr, acting for the Wittelsbach party. Meanwhile Dr. von Kahr's position appears to be growing stronger every hour and he has little to fear, save from the direction of Berlin. If he manages to keep his present post in face of the "request" from the Reichstag and the Reich Government that he resign his position, another fortnight may show him to be in an impregnable position.

CRISIS IMPENDING IN FASCIST CIRCLES

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion in the press on the present state of Fascismo. Not one Fascist or pro-Fascist newspaper in Rome approves the expulsion of Signor Rocca, whose only fault is frank criticism and Fascismo, affirming that it would have been wiser to revise its policy and to end the struggle between the Moderate intransigent elements of Fascismo. The latter yesterday won a temporary victory in their action.

Signor Mussolini condemned the hasty decision, and when he left the Palazzo Chigi he appeared very nervous. The Executive Council has decided to present the resignation of all its members. It is reported that one veteran Fascist leader at the conclusion of yesterday's sitting, asked: "When will Signor Mussolini be expelled from the Fascist Party?"

BRITISH NEWSPAPER CENSURES SMUGGLING

LONDON, Sept. 29—The fact the government has undertaken to submit Washington's suggestion for a 12-mile limit for liquor seizures to the British Imperial Conference opening here on Monday draws from the Daily Telegraph sharp editorial condemnation of private British participation in liquor smuggling. The newspaper denounces such enterprise as scandalous and discreditable to England's reputation.

Admitting that the smuggling is technically legal, the Telegraph continues: "This is not a question of legality but of international sentiment. . . . The trade bids fair to become a cause of offense to American opinion and we hope it will be studied from this point of view at the conference."

STEP TO ENJOIN UNIONS

Petition for an injunction filed by W. B. Whaley Jr. against the representatives of the United Building Trades Council and the Steamfitters' Union to prevent an alleged threatened strike in which building operations amounting to about $2,500,000 are involved was taken yesterday under advisement by Judge James H. Sisk in the Superior Court. The complainant declares that certain executive officials of the unions mentioned in his petition have said they will call a strike if oil burners are to be installed in the buildings by nonunion operatives.

IRISH REPUBLICANS RELEASED

DUBLIN, Sept. 29—Seventy women Republican prisoners were released by the Free State authorities yesterday.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; cooler, with moderate northerly winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; cooler, with moderate northerly winds.

An advisory storm warning issued at 10 a. m. today by the weather bureau said the tropical storm was centered approximately at latitude 31.30 and longitude 72 and was moving eastward. Its intensity was described as undiminished and vessels east of longitude 75 and west of longitude 65 and between latitude 29 and latitude 36 were warned to take every precaution.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard Time, 75th Meridian)

Albany	66	Kansas City	70
Atlantic City	66	Memphis	70
Boston	68	Montreal	62
Buffalo	62	Nantucket	64
Calgary	42	New Orleans	78
Charleston	68	New York	66
Chicago	64	Philadelphia	68
Denver	42	Pittsburgh	62
Des Moines	68	Portland, Me.	66
Eastport	56	Portland, Ore.	50
Galveston	76	San Francisco	58
Hatteras	72	St. Louis	70
Helena	38	St. Paul	60
Jacksonville	68	Washington	62

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:05 p. m.; Sunday 3:32 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:01 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public exhibition of fruits and vegetables, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, until 9; tomorrow, 1 to 9 p. m.

Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars: Reception and dinner in honor of Brig.-Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, national commander, Boston City Club.

Theaters

Copley—"Caste," 8:15.
Hollis—"Thank U," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:30.
St. James—"It Is the Law," 8:15.
Shubert—"I'll Say She Is," 8:15.
Selwyn—"Runnin' Wild," 8:15.
Tremont—"Loyalties," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Shura Cherkassky, boy pianist, 3:30.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Public open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Boston Common, 8:15 p. m.

Gallo Symphony Band: Concert, Boston Common, 3:30 p. m.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Address by J. Weston Allen, former attorney general of Massachusetts, 3:30.

New England Bakers' Association: Convention, New Ocean House, Swampscott.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—9 to 11, orchestral selections.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—7:30, readings; talk by Arthur R. Curnick in series on "New England Business Problems."

WBZ (Springfield)—7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies." 8, evening concert.

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAF (New York City)—7:30, concert. 8:35 to 10, addresses and folk songs from the Leif Ericson celebration in the Town Hall, New York City, auspices of the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

WJZ (New York City)—5:55, Bradstreet's report. 6:05, "Uncle Wiggily Stories." 8, band concert. 10, "Peruvian Night" program.

WGY (Schenectady)—Silent.

WOR (Newark)—6:15 and 7, violin and contralto recitals.

WRC (Washington)—7, children's hour.

Sunday

WNAC (Boston)—11 a. m. and 6:45 p. m., church services.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—4 p. m., "Adventure Hour"; concert; stories by "Arturo."

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAF (New York City)—3:30 p. m., interdenominational church service. 7:20, musical program. 9, organ recital.

WJZ (New York City)—11 a. m., church service. 8 p. m., "The Annalist's Talk for Business Men." 8:15 p. m., evening concert.

WJY (New York City)—2:30 p. m., church service. 3:15, soprano recital. 6, "Bubble Book Stories."

WGY (Schenectady)—11:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., church services.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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HIGHER RATES SEEN IN A NEW ENGLAND RAIL UNIFICATION

(Continued from Page 1)

pass enabling laws to effect the reorganization proposed, while an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maine would be required. Governor Brown of New Hampshire had given his authoritative opinion that such legislation would fail in his State. Mr. Dexter could assure the commissioners personally that in Massachusetts the opposition would be so strong that a bill involving state aid through remission of taxation would fail. He added:

"The commission is being asked to accept a plan contingent upon a condition that will never exist."

Exceedingly Unpopular

Though trunk line consolidation is exceedingly unpopular, he did not see how the people or the Commission could sit down with only the Storrow plan, which was shown to be impossible. The nine months' labor of the Storrow committee of experts proved that as good a case as could be made for unification had been submitted, and yet, he added, the case was obviously impractical. Trunk line assistance was essential, and this need not entail diminished opportunities for New Englanders.

"With a little ingenuity and the powers of the commission, I see no reason why New England business men and manufacturers should not enjoy all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled."

The trouble with the New Haven was inadequate net income, he went on. A $15,000,000 advance to the New Haven might be a palliative, but not a remedy.

The witness dismissed the argument that the enlarged trunk line would be unmanageable as out of date, and added that "absentee management" had not proved such a bad thing on the Boston & Albany. The technical details of the trunk line consolidation case were left for the testimony of representatives of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which was opposed to unification.

In the course of a cross-examination, Mr. Dexter admitted that he thought a trunk line could make the New Haven pay. What the road needed he thought was financial reorganization, good management, and plenty of time.

Opponents to Be Heard

Following the noon intermission hearings were resumed, in accordance with the announcement of Chairman Hall, that a full allowance of time would be given all sides of the problem. To carry out this idea hearings will be resumed next Wednesday, when the commissioners return from Washington. Those favoring trunk line consolidation, as opposed to the plan of the Storrow report, will present a large part of their arguments next week.

If the Maine and New Hampshire legislatures refused to pass enabling legislation for the establishment of a New England consolidation, Homer Loring, chairman of the state Committee on Administration and Finance, the first speaker at last night's hearing, declared he would favor complete reorganization of the New Haven line before unification were attempted. The New Haven's credit would have to be restored, so that it could borrow money at reasonable terms.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in declaring that a merger with western trunk lines would endanger the hopes of New England seaports, said the New York Central had refused grain shipments to Boston last winter, and that T. C. Powell, vice-president of the Erie, had likewise refused such shipments, stating that the business "was not profitable." Mr. Davis promised Mr. Hall that he would furnish exact data on the subject. Though the New York Central service had been reasonably good witness thought that a home rail system would reach out after export business more aggressively if it were unified.

Evidence on Differentials

Western trunk lines have done everything in their power to destroy Canadian differentials, declared William H. Chandler, speaking for the New England Traffic League. Mr. Chandler summed up the whole case for unification. He asserted he personally would not allow the trunk lines to take New England roads, even if "keeping the territory open were a condition of the merger," for he felt no legal guarantee could insure that this condition would be preserved. The trunk lines would be glad to "take a chance" on setting aside the legality of such a condition, he thought.

He declared that the traffic league stood whole-heartedly "for opposition to trunk line consolidation, for keeping differential routes open, and in favor of the Storrow plan for unification" which would exclude the Boston & Albany and the Grand Trunk lines.

As far as Boston is concerned, speaking through its Chamber of Commerce, sentiment among business firms appears to be behind the Storrow report. Howard Coonley, the president, said yesterday afternoon that with 18 of the 24 directors of his organization present, the vote was unanimous for the report. The question was submitted to members, and the vote was as follows: For all-New England unification, 1477; for trunk line consolidation, 420. With one exception, this was the largest vote the chamber ever polled.

STIRRING APPEAL MADE FOR GREECE

(Continued from Page 1)

many, notably Hjalmar Branting, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Mr. Louden and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, expressed disappointment that immediate submission to the Permanent Court was not provided for. Four continents, Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, were represented among the nations which joined the chorus of approval of the statement of the League's powers, and thus directly or indirectly opposed the original Italian contention. The occasion was somewhat marred by the chariman's interruption of Dr. Nansen's speech, on the technical ground that he was going outside the subject before the House, namely, the Council's report, which did not mention the Greco-Italian dispute into which, however, Dr. Nansen, with characteristic fearlessness, unhesitatingly plunged.

Thereupon Dr. Nansen, obviously surprised and hurt, refused to say more. A verbatim copy of the balance of his speech was given exclusively to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. In part it follows:

May I make an appeal to Italy to consider whether in view of the size of the indemnity given her it would not be a generous action on her part to devote any balance over what is actually needed for reparation, to the colossal task now being undertaken by international co-operation to care for 1,000,000 refugees now in Greece, whose chance of relief would otherwise be seriously affected by the strain this indemnity has placed on the Greek treasury and on Greek credit.

May I also suggest to the Ambassadors to publish immediately the information which made them, without reference to the Permanent Court, allocate the huge sum of 50,000,000 lire to Italy.

"Tyranny of the Strong"

In any event, the suppression of Dr. Nansen's speech stemmed the tide only temporarily, for he was immediately followed by Professor Murray, who said lives had been lost and it was necessary to say that if in future innocent refugees or others under the protection of the League are to be killed without reparation or apology, the League could not claim to be the "champion of small nations against the chicanery and tyranny of the strong."

Lord Robert Cecil unquestionably had the assembly with him when he pointed with gratification to a common result reached by agreement which, while imperfect, was "reasonably satisfactory." He affirmed that the course pursued was wise and useful and a great step had been taken to establish law among nations. Other nations which expressed approval were Persia, Finland, Ireland, Denmark, Colombia, and India. Viewing the situation broadly, it seems clear that more vigorous League action from the very start would have been better for all concerned, but such action could not be achieved and the fault lies not with the League, but with the nations in the League—and out.

PRIME MINISTERS GATHER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—William F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, arrived in London yesterday for the Imperial Conference, which opens on Monday at 10 Downing Street, at 11 o'clock. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in Liverpool this morning, and came direct to London by the boat train. The other two Canadian delegates are still at Geneva, attending the League Assembly, but will arrive early next week. The Economic Conference will meet on Tuesday or Thursday.

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AMERICA GROPING FOR FIRM POLICY TO APPLY IN HAITI

(Continued from Page 1)

gressive people to live better than at any time in 100 years.

I have talked with Haitians of all classes; I twice have had long conversations with the president, Louis Borno, and I have talked with his principal pro-American supporters and with the leaders of his most implacable opposition, the Union Patriotique, with varying grades of bitterness against American occupation; I have seen representative elements of the three classes of group and color which governed the Haiti of old—of the 400 to 500 men who made themselves once the variable center of an absolute autocracy, of the 45,000 who represent the articulate opinion and from whose ranks came always too many political aspirants for the country's peace, and, lastly, of the remainder of the 2,100,000 people of Haiti, who, since they freed themselves from slavery a hundred years ago, are, or should be today, the recipients of the blessings of honest and ordered government.

The face of all this country traveled and the opinions of all consulted, point to—Peace.

I cannot say that the Americans are welcome in Haiti, but I can say that America's promise "to maintain the tranquillity of the Republic" is one on which, with the co-operation of 2400 Haitian gendarmes, America has made good. The test of this tranquillity will come, of course, when the 1400 marines concentrated now in the two principal cities of Haiti are withdrawn from the country, as they have been withdrawn during the last two years from all the inland posts.

I can testify that a journey through this country revealed not merely no molestation or sense of harm, but kindly salutations and the most good-tempered and spontaneous courtesies of the road I have found in any country. If this is barbarous Haiti, the sweet temper of its inhabitants could easily be shared by nations much more advanced in the scale of progress.

Marines Have "Cleared Ground"

The next most predominant impression is the one set at the head of this article. Haiti is no longer a crisis but a condition. The marines have cleared the ground, for what? For the "development" of Haiti? That sounds convincing to American radicals who spend a few days at Port au Prince; but to one who seriously considers how awkward a task it is for the "opening up" of a 20-cents-a-day Nation by the aid of foreign $15-a-day experts, especially when the dollar-scale experts must all be paid out of the pockets of the beneficiary centime-scale Government, the problem involves responsibilities not easily stated in political language. That is why America's chief offense here is one that was remarkably apparent in its war efforts.

America is building 50 years ahead of the time for a Nation which wants help—now that it has peace—for the solid present growth of a primitive economy. Haiti wants better burro tracks; America builds a splendid network of automobile roads. And it was a sad reflection to recall, after I had traveled over the fine 150-kilometer highway from Hinche to Cape Haitien, that all day I had passed no traffic but a few ox carts and two other automobiles, one of which was on the way to pull an American car out of a mudhole, and the other of which came to meet me from this city.

The American personnel of occupation here is able and disinterested to a very high degree, but it is face to face with the question: "Shall America stay in Haiti, or what?" American experience in tropical tutelage is only 25 years old, and so far as Washington is concerned it still ambiguously answers, "What?" That cannot be America's only answer, and Haiti, the newest and most alien of American self-assumed tropical responsibilities, presents a multitude of reasons why.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE LEAVES ON TRIP

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—An impressive farewell was given to Mr. Lloyd George today as he left London for a six weeks' tour of Canada and the United States.

A large crowd of admirers and former Cabinet associates assembled at the Waterloo station and cheered him with a spontaneity and enthusiasm reminiscent of the days of his premiership. His compartment in the train was gayly decorated with flowers, while Mrs. Lloyd George and daughter Megan were overwhelmed with bouquets, candy and fruit.

"Look after the old country while I'm gone," admonished Mr. Lloyd George as he acknowledged the cheers of his friends.

As the train pulled out the crowd sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the former Premier stood in the window of his compartment bowing and waving his farewell.

The United States Ambassador, Col. George Harvey, speaking at a luncheon of the American Society yesterday in honor of the former Premier, paid tribute to Mr. Lloyd George's personality and promised him a warm reception from the American people. "He will have an equally gracious reception from President Coolidge," said the Ambassador, "who has a certain community of interest with him, because the great great grandfather of President Coolidge's great great grandmother was born in Wales."

FASHION PROMENADE TO BE ATTRACTION AT APPAREL EXHIBIT

A fashion promenade, music by the Fadettes, Woman's Orchestra, instruction in window dressing, and a window-trimming contest are among the features of the third annual Men's and Boys' Apparel show, which opens in Mechanics Building Monday, according to H. Frederick Taylor, general director of the exhibition. The show, which is held under the auspices of the Men's Apparel Club of New England, will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., Oct. 1 to 5, inclusive.

Felix Vorenberg, president of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will speak at the show Monday evening. Tuesday afternoon, following a luncheon given by the Apparel Club, the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association will hold its annual fall meeting.

Exhibitors' booths will be arranged as miniature shops with display windows, and Boston window decorators will give illustrations of window trimming Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. In connection with the show a window-trimming contest for metropolitan Boston and each of the New England states will be conducted.

Officers of the Apparel Club are James C. Higgins, president; Clarence A. Wheeler, first vice-president; Calvin J. Bonawitz, second vice-president; William V. Hyde, third vice-president; H. Frederick Taylor, secretary-treasurer; all of Boston.

JURY SYSTEM COMMENDED BY PROSECUTORS OF STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

low-citizens better. He believed the jurors should receive more traveling expenses.

Charles L. Wright, of the Western district, Hampden and Berkshire counties, concurred in the main with the Attorney-General. He was not in favor of raising jury fees except that working men should not lose by serving the state in this way. He opposed voluntary service. He favored women jurors, only stipulating that mothers of young children should be exempt and that other classes should be. Women would make as good jurors as men, he said.

Publicity Has Helped

Maurice Caro, assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, appeared for Thomas C. O'Brien, his chief, who could not be present.

He said the ideas of Mr. O'Brien coincided with the views of Mr. Benton and the other district attorneys. He said Mr. O'Brien felt that jurors should be composed of all resident citizens, and the limitation to voters is unwise. He also said Mr. O'Brien felt that all jurors should make oath to a questionnaire.

Mr. O'Brien has no expression of opinion as to age of service for women, but is opposed to any state jury commission or state control.

Mr. Caro stated that since the publicity of jury conditions Suffolk County is now getting a higher and finer quality of men, and officials are doing better and living up to the law in the selection of jurors.

Arthur K. Reading of Middlesex County said that the jury system in main works very well. He said that he thought the commission would best determine whether women should serve as jurors or not. Personally he believed they are thoroughly capable but he insisted that exemptions should be broader and wider if women are to take on this new duty as citizens.

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II. Avona Corsets

Every Avona Corset in stock—models for both women and misses—has been reduced in price especially for this six day event.

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Practically every requirement in Smallwares or notions for present use or for the days ahead is in this sale and very attractively priced—stock up now and save.

These events feature merchandise that is seasonable and of the well-known Jordan Marsh Company quality. When such goods may be obtained at exceptional price savings it should mean liberal buying.

FRIENDS BOOM GOV. WALTON FOR 1924 VICE-PRESIDENCY WITH ANTI-KLAN PLATFORM

(Continued from Page 1)

not lined up in the controversy and hence was not quotable by name, added that but one Jew had been whipped and he had been an associate of thieves and corrupt police. The bulk of those flogged, the writer was told, have been white Protestants.

"Sob Stories" Moved Him

Governor Walton in his home impresses his visitors as a kindly man. His home life is said to be very happy and he is reported exemplary in his habits. He is of the emotional type, a big heavy set man, with blue eyes, and a rounded face. Judge Charles H. Ruth, perhaps his closest advisor, remarked yesterday that Governor Walton had brought on himself part of the criticism arising from his generous use of clemency through his willingness to listen to "sob stories" and act immediately thereon. It seems quite possible that the tales of brutality brought to him by agents investigating whipping touched his emotional nature and caused him to act abruptly.

In seeking to explain the spectacular course of the executive, various citizens lay it also to influences innately opposed to the Klan working on the Governor. From such sources it is related that his wife, a very gracious lady, was brought up in the Roman Catholic Church, though it is granted she is not a member, and that the wife of one of his closest friends belongs to that church, as does one of his intimate and strong advisors. That church is strong in the State; the Jewish is not. The Negro regards Governor Walton as another Theodore Roosevelt.

In his propaganda, a periodical, the second issue of which came out yesterday, the Governor surpassed the paper which the Roman Catholics were instrumental in setting up in Chicago. Through that organ, Tolerance, its prime movers expected to curb the Klan. The Record of Oklahoma City, the Governor's paper, is even more striking.

Felt Obliged to Act

The Governor declared to the writer that there had been so many floggings and so heedless care given his demand for punishment that he had no choice but to declare martial law. He maintained it, he said, chiefly to afford witnesses protection and encouragement to testify. His military authorities bear him out on the Tulsa County situation. One officer who personally sat in that inquiry said last night he felt nothing short of martial law could have obtained results there.

Here as oft before the civil and the military disagree. Highest legal authority points out that the civil courts of Oklahoma have acted in several flogging cases. If Negro rights are considered, eight men were sent to the penitentiary for life for hanging a Negro strikebreaker during the packing-house strike here. Critics of the Governor's fight on the Klan seek to make capital out of the leave he has given several of the eight to come out of the penitentiary.

Under the Oklahoma Constitution it is possible to remove delinquent officials. Ouster proceedings against the chief of police of Tulsa have been instituted by the Attorney-General, and similar action is to be directed at the sheriff of that county. These steps followed martial law. It is argued by the Governor's antagonists that he could have obtained justice by recourse to such means before throwing in the military and extending martial law through the State.

Defends Proclamations

While the Governor asserts his proclamations have not harmed any legitimate business, the Secretary of State, an avowed critic, reports that corporations have practically ceased to enter Oklahoma since martial law was instituted.

The extravagance of various of Governor Walton's declarations and pronouncement which recently electrified the country, so far as sensation-fed newspaper-reading public may be startled, has now become apparent. Several days ago newspaper correspondents manifested their evident surprise that nothing special lay back of the Governor's instructions, if necessary "to shoot to kill."

Training of a machine gun on a courthouse strikes a bizarre note in this quiet community. Local people are disturbed over the impression they believe has gone out to the world that the invisible empire stood ready to battle with the state government for supremacy. Judge Ruth, the Governor's legal counsel, told the writer that the Klan was making no resistance such as to call for the military, and that there was no lawlessness in the State at present warranting the militia, but that it was on duty for other purposes.

However, the Governor's course has made striking reading in papers 1000 miles off.

Especially for the protection of any Jew who has need, George F. Short, the Attorney-General, keeps a Jew among his assistants, and likewise for particular care of Roman Catholics an Irishman.

The Klan is very strong in Oklahoma. Impartial observers who have traveled about in the State say it is strongest where the people are most ignorant.

Signs of Frontier Seen

Some sections of Oklahoma are given to more disturbance than others, Klan or no Klan. The oil fields where wages are big are subject to some degree of lawlessness, and oil supply points like Tulsa fall in its orbit. Oklahoma has not entirely cleared the frontier. "Pawnee Bill," fresh from his buffalo farm, friend of Indians and wild west showman, greeted friends on the streets here yesterday. The Governor goes about escorted by "Buck" Garrett, one time sheriff and a state character, or by Zack Mulhall, a picturesque figure whose daughter is widely known as a roper and rider. This bodyguard does not sit very well with local people.

Some of the whippings have been very severe, and not all of them have been directed against lawbreakers or violators of the moral code. In one instance it is reliably reported a well-to-do farmer who opposed some school bonds was made to suffer. Many of the cases being brought to light are old, some dating back two years. One case given publicity in the last week, it is pointed out by the Governor's opposition, occurred while he was Mayor of Oklahoma City.

A delegation from an outside town that waited on him yesterday came full of wrath against indignities, but none of recent date. Military authorities report they have uncovered whippings within the last few days that occurred up into July of this year. The whipping wave, however, appears to have reached its crest sometime back.

Impeachment Talk

Among those here who view with suspicion the course of the Governor and prophesy his downfall are men and women who say they will applaud his success if he forces the Klan to abandon its masking, a feature they deplore. The opposition to the Governor's course does not register 100 per cent support of the Ku Klux Klan by any means. Some of the most important sections of the press, which is almost entirely aligned against the Governor in the present embroglio, have consistently protested against the hooded mystery of the order.

Governor Walton's violent handling of opposition cropped out in speaking of the legislators, when he said they were "rankest kind of Klansmen." He added that K. K. K. lodges had paid their way to the capital to try to impeach him. On the other hand the leader of the revolt, W. D. McBee, specifically denies any Klan expense payments.

The revolters have settled down, as they say, into a state of siege. Most have gone home, but they are keeping their spokesmen on the battlefield. Governor Walton declared yesterday there would be no election Oct. 2, making it possible for the legislators to call themselves together, and that they did not know him if they thought they could win by that means.

Oklahoma City has one curious street. The townsfolk here allow it might be named "Church Street." Within the space of a mile it entertains two Methodist churches and an Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian Science, Disciple, Baptist, and Lutheran Church, besides a Jewish Synagogue. All of them are new, large, and of fine appearance. The Presbyterian Church is huge. This mile also contains the new $2,000,000 high school, an architectural gem. It is a mile of testimony to the moral sense of the people of this community. Neither floggings nor martial law thrive in such an atmosphere.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF COAL OPPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Government control of the coal industry was assailed by representatives of both operators and miners at a forum luncheon yesterday under the auspices of the Washington Assembly of Uncle Sam's Voters, a citizens' organization for discussion of public issues.

George H. Cushing, an exponent of the operators' views, declared that government regulation of coal would cripple the industry, "as regulation crippled the railroads." The position of the United Mine Workers, as presented by Van A. Bittner, is that they are "unalterably opposed to any governmental board or commission set up for the purpose of regulating our wages and working conditions." The report of the United States Coal Commission was also attacked by both speakers, as "failing to reach any substantial conclusions or recommendations." The speaker for the United Mine Workers stressed the statement that the organization is a "loyal American institution" with an unquestioned record of loyalty and patriotism.

Speaking of methods for stabilization of the industry, Mr. Bittner said: "We are against compulsory arbitration in any form or manner whatsoever. Joint collective bargaining, by means of which trade agreements, specifying the wages and working conditions that shall prevail over a given period, negotiated in the conference room by representatives of both operators and miners' union, is the scientific method known to the industry for the prevention of strikes. That method has brought more peace and stability to the coal mining industry than any other."

WELSH OPERATORS LOOKING TO CANADA

SARNIA, Ont., Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence) — Welsh coal operators are making a bid for Canadian trade, according to officials of transportation companies here. Officials of the Great Western Navigation Company, one of the four big British transportation groups, visited this port and made an investigation of docking and coal-loading facilities.

Col. J. J. Vickery, chief dock manager of the Great Western, intimated that equipment at Canadian lake ports was adequate to cope with huge imports of Welsh coal, and intimated that such might be expected soon from the mines of South Wales. Alberta coal, with a transcontinental freight rate of $7, can be sold here at $15 a ton. United States anthracite is being sold for $18 or $20 a ton. It is estimated that Welsh coal could be retailed here for something less than $18.

CZECH PRESIDENT TO VISIT FRANCE

Occasion Believed to Have Political Significance—Possible Alliance Is Mooted

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 29—An important political character is attributed to the approaching visit of Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia, to Paris. It is much more than an ordinary visit for personal reasons. It is described as official and Professor Masaryk will be housed at the Quai d'Orsay.

The fact that he is staying in the French Foreign Office attracts attention. Just as the visit of Marshal Pilsudski, then President of Poland, betokened a Franco-Polish alliance, so may the visit of Professor Masaryk result in closer co-operation between France and the Little Entente. That, at least, is the French hope.

The French never have been quite sure of the position of Czechoslovakia and its associate countries in the new Europe. While they are friendly they have often been noncommittal and their attitude has been somewhat doubtful. A new stage in the regrouping of European nations may be reached on Oct. 16, when Professor Masaryk arrives. Among other things, an official banquet will be given by President Millerand in his honor and a reception at the Hotel de Ville.

In the meantime the diplomatic wheels are turning. France, with a new victory over Germany, with a British rapprochement at the expense of British pride, with a new solidarity with Italy and with the support of the smaller countries in Europe, is undoubtedly becoming the dominating power on the Continent and holds what may prove to be an impregnable position.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF LIQUOR CONDEMNED

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence) — The Methodists of Vancouver East district, comprising one-half of the city, have come out strongly against the continuance of the present system of Government sale of liquor. At a well-attended meeting recently the following resolution was carried unanimously:

We declare most emphatically that over two years' Government sale of liquor has had a most disastrous effect upon the economic, social and moral life of the Province. We urge the necessity of our people being aroused to action at the polls at every opportunity to rid this city and Province of the evils of Government sale. We request a thorough and impartial investigation into conditions in Vancouver and throughout the Province, in order to place responsibility for the present non-enforcement of law and scandals attending Government sale of liquor, and ask for a referendum providing an opportunity for the repeal of the Government Liquor Act and the restoration of prohibition, with stoppage of importation of liquor into the Province.

WETS INVADE SCHOOLROOM IN CAMPAIGN TO BRING BACK BEER AND WINE IN COLORADO

(Continued from Page 1)

states, in national liquor headquarters' present "whisper" campaign of propaganda.

Campaign Well Planned

This fall, Colorado wet headquarters is preparing for a vigorous campaign against the dry law, according to Mr. Foley. It is planned to call a series of mass meetings over the state, to be addressed by speakers of eminence from the east. These meetings will convene after the national meeting of state division presidents, to be held in Washington, D. C., in November.

The Colorado division claims a total state membership of 1800 persons, of whom 1200 reside in Denver.

No specific effort will be made at present to bring about the repeal of the Colorado prohibition law, according to Foley, the energies of the association to be concentrated upon the attempt to obtain the national repeal.

Thousands of copies of anti-prohibition publications, including "The Minute Man, issued at the New Jersey headquarters, are disbursed monthly through the Denver headquarters. These copies are sent to members and also to school, college and university students who belong to the debating societies.

The Colorado division headquarters has no anti-prohibition publication of its own, in lieu of which it disseminates huge quantities of literature issued by the headquarters of other states, mostly in the east.

Office Seekers "Grilled"

New members to join the Colorado division constantly are being sought. One method is to send out return cards for signature.

That the forthcoming campaign, via the mass-meeting route, is to be national in its scope was intimated by Mr. Foley, recently, in an interview given the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

At present persons known to be candidates for nomination on legislative tickets for the next session are being subjected to a correspondence "grilling" by the wet division in an effort to ascertain their sympathies with reference to the repeal of the federal and state prohibition laws.

Questionnaires are being sent out from the Denver headquarters, with the request that they be filled out and returned. It is understood that all those whose answers are unfavorable to the cause of prohibition repeal will be actively opposed in the primaries.

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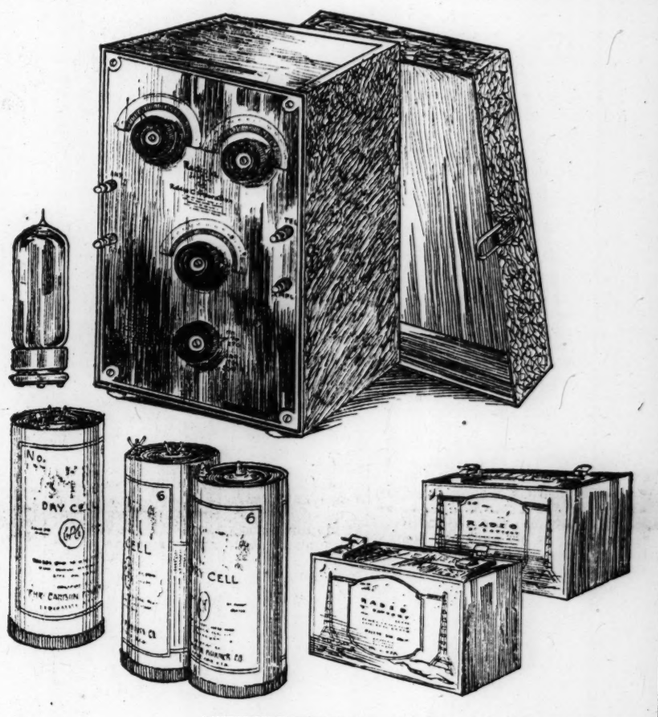
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NORSE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA HELD PROVED IN MANUSCRIPTS

Prof. Hovgaard Believes Historians Now Regard Leif Ericson Was Discoverer of America—Cites Documents

In commemoration of the day 923 years ago when the Norseman Leif Ericson first saw the shores of North America, and marveling at the wild grapevines he found in full fruit, named his discovery Vinland, Ericson celebrations are being held all over the United States this week. While exercises in Boston and Chicago took place today, last Thursday was observed in many cities as the annual "grape festival," which Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, Madison, Wis., the first leader of the Ericson Day movement, founded about 1890.

The Boston exercises were held at 3 p. m. this afternoon at the Leif Ericson monument, Commonwealth Avenue and Charlesgate East, with the Boston Norwegian Society, the Norumbega Society, and the Nordlyset lodge of the Sons of Norway participating in the celebration. Funds for the Boston monument, the work of Miss Anne Whitney, were raised as a result of the activities of Professor Anderson and the Norwegian violinist Ole Bull, who was at one time a resident of Cambridge.

The Chicago celebration today duplicated ceremonies held in October, 1900, when the Ericson statue, designed by Sigvald Asbjornsen, was unveiled there.

There is every reason for an annual national celebration of Ericson's discovery, William Hovgaard, author of "The Voyages of the Norsemen to America," and professor of naval design and construction in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said in discussing the efforts of the American Scandinavian Foundation to interest Americans of all races in the observance of the anniversary.

Discovery Proved

Almost all authoritative historians now regard the Norse discovery of America as proved, and consider the Icelandic manuscripts describing the Norse explorations on the Continent as essentially historic documents, according to Professor Hovgaard.

Appreciation of Ericson's achievement, however, is comparatively recent in modern Norway as well as in America, the Rev. Albert N. Gilbertson, Malden, one of the speakers at the Boston exercises, said today. The enthusiasm for Ericson and other heroes of medieval Norway, which is characteristic of present-day Norwegian culture, explained Mr. Gilbertson, who recently returned from historical study in Norway, is an outgrowth of national feeling revived in Norwegians within the last century and intensified since 1905, when the kingdom took up a wholly separate national existence.

Most of the information about Ericson and the explorers who followed him is contained in two Icelandic manuscripts: "The Saga of Eric the Red," written about 1320 from a manuscript a hundred years older, which has since disappeared, and "The Tale of the Greenlanders," contained in an historical collection known as the Flatey book, which was written from 1387 to 1392.

Oral Histories

These manuscripts are based on oral histories current among the Scandinavian minstrels, who sang the deeds of Leif Ericson in Iceland, then a powerful Norse settlement, generations before written chronicles were available in the north. Since the minstrels, or scalds, were professional historians with memories trained to retain long sagas, reasonable reliance may be placed in the accuracy of the accounts they transmitted, Professor Hovgaard said. Ericson's discovery, moreover, can be authenticated by several references, the earliest dating from 1070, outside these manuscripts.

Even without his discovery of Vinland, the voyage on which Leif Ericson, according to the saga writers, was engaged in the fall of the year 1000 would have been a remarkable one. Ericson's home was in southern Greenland, where his father, Eric the Red, had founded a colony.

Leif, having spent a year with the King of Norway, was returning to Greenland with a commission from the King to Christianize the Norse settlement; and he was sailing to Greenland, not by way of Iceland, as all previous navigators had done, but straight across the northern Atlantic. Adverse winds, however, blew him from his course, and when after much delay he returned home, he reported that in his wanderings he had touched the coasts of an unknown country to the southwest, rich in fruited vines and unsown wheat.

Accounts in the two sagas vary about the extent of Ericson's explorations. According to the Flatey book, which makes his voyage follow a previous report of land in the southwest sighted by one Bjarni, Leif sailed for some distance along the coast, naming the regions to the north of Vinland, Markland (Timberland) and Heluland (Stony Land). There is no further mention of the "unsown wheat." What the Norsemen actually saw, Prof. Hovgaard believes, was the grain-like grass still to be found at some points along the northeastern coast of North America.

Karlsefni's Voyage

The only other voyage recorded in the two manuscripts which Professor Hovgaard considers more than legendary is that of Thorfinn Karlsefni, trader and explorer, who seems to have spent three years in North America. His party built houses and a stockade, sent out smaller expeditions in several directions, and had more than one meeting with the "Skraelings," natives who may have been either Eskimos or Indians, according to Professor Hovgaard. The Skraelings brought furs to barter, and Karlsefni, who was careful to forbid his men to offer weapons in return, bought the pelts with pieces of scarlet cloth.

As the cloth grew scarcer, the Norsemen cut it in narrower and narrower strips, which, however, the Skraelings paid for at the same rate as in the beginning. The Europeans also noted the improvident bargains the Skraelings made for milk food; the natives were quite willing to exchange their peltries for this delicacy, and "carry their wares away in their stomachs." Since it is known that the Norsemen took cattle with them on their long expeditions, and that milk and cheese were unfamiliar and presumably pleasing foods to the natives of the northern part of the continent, Professor Hovgaard finds nothing necessarily improbable in this incident.

No Norse Remains

But although he emphasizes the historical importance of the sagas, Professor Hovgaard avoids reading too definite a meaning into them. No authentic Norse remains have ever been found on the continent of North America, he declares, and probably none ever will be found. The sagas, he says, justify nothing more positive than conjectures as to whether Vinland was located on the Massachusetts coast or in Labrador or at some other point along the northeastern shore of the continent.

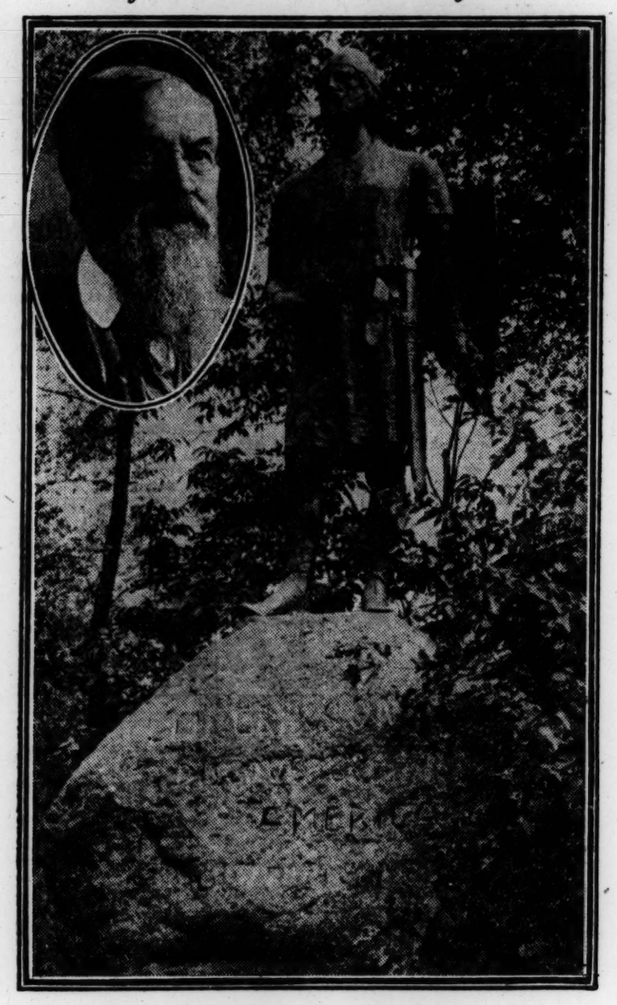
An interesting supposition hinted at in Professor Hovgaard's "Voyage of the Norsemen" is the possibility that the Norwegians may have maintained their acquaintance with Vinland until late in the fifteenth century. Among incidental references which seem to show this is a mention of "Vinland the Good" made by the Icelandic writer, Are the Wise, in 1130, and the more surprising fact that in 1121 Eric Upse, then bishop of Greenland, is reported to have sailed for Vinland. As late as 1347 the Icelandic annals mention the coast Eric christened Markland: "A small ship from Iceland had fared to Markland; but had been driven hither (i. e., Greenland) by storms."

To these citations of Professor Hovgaard Mr. Gilbertson added facts brought to light by Dr. Sophus Larsen, librarian at Copenhagen, about 1920. A fifteenth century manuscript discovered by Dr. Larsen shows that Alfonso y of Portugal induced King Christian I of Denmark and Norway to fit out an expedition "to seek new lands and islands in the north," which, although it sailed under Portuguese auspices, was captained by a Norseman, Diedrick Pinning.

At present these later voyages of Norse navigators to America still remain in the realm of scholarly speculation, but there seems little doubt about the first and most important voyage of all. Leif Ericson, "a big man and strong," as the saga writer describes him, "the most noble of men to see, and a man of gentle behavior in all ways," is being generally recognized as the hero of the first recorded chapter of American history.

Such authoritative historians as Winsor, Fiske, and Channing accept the Norse discovery of America, Professor Hovgaard pointed out, and added that he regards the Icelandic manuscripts which describe Norse explorations in North America as "essentially historic documents."

Leif Ericson and His Defender



Chicago Statue of Norse Explorer. (Insert) Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, Leader of Ericson Day Movement

EUROPE'S FEAR OF WAR THE CAUSE OF ITALY'S ASSAULT UPON CORFU

(Continued from Page 1)

should lead to another war. This was especially the case in Great Britain and France. Most Englishmen would contemplate with horror the prospect of a war with Italy, which still enjoys a sentimental affection in Great Britain because of Garibaldi. Most French politicians, angry with Greece for her action during the post-war period, were glad to back up the Italian occupation of Corfu, in order to secure Italian support against Great Britain in the Ruhr question.

That is the worst of most diplomatic discussions on international disputes. No question is judged solely upon its own merits, as it would be in a court of law, but the decision of the interested judges is influenced by considerations of how it will affect other matters in which they are concerned. The war has effected no improvement in this respect; Europe is still much in the condition described by Hobbes in his "Leviathan," when "one man was a wolf to another man." Armaments still decide political disputes, and the action of Italy in 1923 bears a strong family likeness to that of Austria in 1914. Signor Mussolini has in this been consistent. He has again and again publicly proclaimed his belief in force as the supreme law. We may dislike his doctrine, but, at least, he is no hypocrite. He has never loved the League of Nations; he has now openly condemned it.

Impotence of League

Two facts emerge clearly from the mists of this controversy—the impotence of the League of Nations, as at present constituted, and in the present state of European evolutions; and the danger to the world's peace of a one-man government which, without any check upon it can, like Ajax, defy the lightning of the European authorities.

As long as the League of Nations does not contain some of the most important nations of the world, such as the United States and Germany, it cannot enjoy universal consideration. At present it is dominated by Great Britain, France, and the Spanish-speaking States (owing to the South American vote). Great Britain and France are usually at cross-purposes, and thus their collective influence is less than it should be. Moreover, the League has no sanction, except that of the economic weapon, with which to enforce its decrees. Poland defied it at Vilna in 1921, Italy at Corfu in 1923.

As for Signor Mussolini, he is, in a small way, what Napoleon was on a much larger scale—a peril to peace. He is absolute master in his own house. No one can gainsay his ukases; not the King, for he is "cribbed, cabined, and confined" within the letter of the written Constitution of 1848; not the Chamber, which lives only by the good will of the Premier, empowered by the King to dissolve it whenever he chooses; not the press, for it can be suppressed.

Dictatorship Is Italy's Concern

Signor Mussolini's power is no concern of foreign nations, as long as it is confined to Italian internal politics, which are the business of the Italians alone. If they like a dictatorship, that is their affair. But the terms of the question are somewhat altered when we pass to the domain of foreign policy.

Fascismo is as essentially militarist in its training as was ancient Sparta; its spirit is imperialistic; it talks publicly about an "Italian Empire"—to be carved, as Senator Corradini said at Florence on April 21, out of the dominions of decadent nations. So spake Prussia in the years before 1914. We do not exaggerate the capacity of "Fascista" Italy to execute this ideal of expansion, because there are powers considerably stronger, especially at sea—and it is sea power which must always dominate the Mediterranean basin. But this state of things leads to nervousness, especially on the part of the smaller states. If Signor Mussolini threatens Greece with war today, he may menace Jugoslavia tomorrow. The result will be, indeed, already is—that the smaller states, unable to obtain protection from the League of Nations or the Great Powers, will form an anti-Italian coalition among themselves.

Already we see the germs of this in the Little Entente. Collectively these smaller states control a considerable force—so once more Europe becomes an armed camp. The more vehement Fascisti are eager to repair the renunciations of Count Sforza and Mr. Giolitti; they regret the treaty of Rapallo and the Tirana agreement. They aspire to assume in the Balkans the part once borne by Austria. But since 1913 the doctrine of the "Balkan peninsula for the Balkan peoples" has made progress. No Balkan nation, not even Albania, wishes to have the protectorate of any European great power. Besides, a policy of expansion is costly, and Italy's finances are not yet in a state of equilibrium. Even the French people found "glory" an expensive luxury in the time of Napoleon, and repented.

BRIDGE EXAMINED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special)—An examination of Slade's Ferry Bridge, which connects Fall River and Providence by rail, and more directly than any other route by highway, has been started by the engineer corps of the War Department. The report undoubtedly will be a factor with city and town officials in determining whether to construct a new $1,500,000 railroad and highway bridge or to make extensive repairs.

A complaint has been made to the War Department that the draw span of Slade's Ferry bridge is too narrow to accommodate the traffic of vessels which pass through it in Fall River's harbor at the present time. The traffic of larger ships has resulted from the establishment of an oil refinery here. The War Department's inquiry is to ascertain whether the bridge, because of the narrow draw span, constitutes an obstruction to navigation.

IMMIGRANT STEAMER SHIFTED TO PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29—The first immigrant steamer to arrive at the new state pier will be the North German Lloyd liner Derfflinger, which is scheduled to dock here at 4:30 p. m. Monday. The Derfflinger was originally routed to New York but was diverted to Portland by wireless on the voyage over.

The steamer has a passenger list of 522, of whom 300 are Germans and the balance are Czechoslovakians, except for 19 Americans who are returning from Germany. Nearly all of the immigrants are going to New York and points to the west of New York. The reason for the diversion is understood to be congested conditions at Ellis Island.

RANKING SCHOLARS FROM 26 STATES

Yale's Analysis of Class of 1926 Shows New York Leads in Men of First Rank

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29—Twenty-six states are represented in the list of 158 ranking scholars from the class of 1926 for the second term of 1922-23. Scholars of the first rank have a general average of 90-100 in the work of the term and those of the second rank an average of 80-89. New York leads the scholars of the first rank with five out of the total of 18, and Connecticut is second with three. The District of Columbia and Ohio have two each in the first rank and Oregon, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington, South Dakota and Michigan have one student each in the first group.

Connecticut holds first place in the total number of ranking scholars in the first and second rank with 42. New York is second with 30. Distribution in other states is as follows: Illinois 12, Pennsylvania 10, Massachusetts 10, Ohio 9, New Jersey 6, District of Columbia, Minnesota, Michigan, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri, 2 each; Oklahoma, Maine, Kentucky, Missouri, California, Alabama, Indiana, Washington and Rhode Island, 1 each.

Of the 18 scholars of the first rank nine, or 50 per cent, completed their preparatory work in high schools; six, or 33 per cent, in preparatory schools, and three, or 17 per cent, in colleges. Five of this number attended both high and preparatory schools.

A similar classification of the 140 students of the second rank shows that 72, or slightly over 51 per cent, completed their preparatory work in high schools, while 63, or 45 per cent, entered from preparatory schools. Only five students in this group entered from colleges and 15 of the number attended both high and preparatory schools.

New Haven High School leads all high and preparatory schools represented in the list in the number of its ranking scholars. Of its 21 ranking scholars one appears in the first rank. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., has second place with 12 ranking scholars, one of whom is in the first rank. The others follow: Phillips Academy, Exeter, Mass., eight; Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., six (one in the first rank); Groton School, Groton, Mass., five (one in first rank); Taft School, four (one in the first rank); Choate School, Bridgeport, Conn., three; Hartford Public High School, three (one in the first rank); Central High School, Washington, D. C., three (two in the first rank); The Blake School, Minneapolis, Minn., two (one in the first rank); Hume-Fogg High School, Nashville, Tenn, two.

STATE PLUMBERS MEET IN HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 29 Special)—The annual convention of the State Plumbers' Association opened in this city this afternoon with an address of welcome by Mayor William D. McFee. Several important subjects affecting the trade and the general public at large were before the convention.

One of these was the apprenticeship system, a question that has been occupying the attention of the united association for some time. It is intended to work out some system preferable to the old-fashioned helper arrangement, whereby men will remain for a definite length of time on the job and acquire a thorough knowledge of the industry.

The plumbers' license law was also a subject on the program. It is claimed that the spirit and intent of the law are being disregarded and men lacking proper qualifications are being granted licenses. A state-wide plumbing code is being considered, and efforts will be made to enact such a code into law.

TRAVEL PICTURES SHOWN AT BROWN

College Librarian Inaugurates "Phostint Little Journeys"

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (Special)—In the lower exhibition room of the John Hay Library at Brown University is an exhibition of "Phostint Little Journeys," cases containing carefully related groups of travel pictures. They have been arranged by Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian for 30 years at Brown, who regards travel as a significant factor in the ultimate establishment of peace between nations. Dr. Koopman believes that peoples of the world suffer from lack of knowledge of each other, of varying points of view, and that travel is the inevitable path to keener world understanding and sympathy.

The Little Journeys, arranged under the general head of "Vacation Memories and Prospects," attempt to direct, by means of rather unusual postcard groups, the interesting and instructive and artistic attributes of a number of sections of the country. A group is devoted to the old order, so to speak, of Boston, emphasizing its early historic facts, its typical buildings, its quaintness remaining untouched, its beauty and charm.

Similarly the Hudson River region, under its occasional designation as the Rhine of America, is thrown into arresting relief with views that reach from a broad sweep of the Hudson at New York with a flotilla of warships anchored to the quieter sections far up the river where little communities, remnants of an early Dutch settling, continue to write their individual narratives.

The White Mountains, a suave and sophisticated New York City, a dignified and governmental Washington are sagaciously outlined. Colonial architecture is singled out for a group which identifies it as an important influence in the growth of the country. The industries, including a group dealing with the orange belt of California, are touched and other things to focus interest.

TEXTILE WORKERS PROPOSE TO STRIKE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29—Seven hundred operatives of the Warwick Mills in Centerville, R. I., last night voted to go out on strike Monday. Officers of the Arctic Local of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, under whose auspices the meeting was held, declared the vote unanimous.

The vote was taken after consideration of the following statement from the Warwick Mills:

"Together with the board of directors of the Warwick Mills, I have considered your memorandum of September 26. We intend to pay as high wages as our competitors and are ready to carefully examine our rate and make certain that we are doing so. To adopt your suggestion and pay more than our competitors would result in the stoppage of looms. It is for your interest as well as ours to avoid this."

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Real heavy red Tennessee cedar, in the most attractive new Fall shapes and styles. All kinds and a size for every purpose, whether you wish it just to store clothing or for a "hope chest." There are 40, 42, 44 and 48-inch sizes, which vary in price according to size.

It is unnecessary to point out the value of a cedar chest for storing clothing. It is the one device that is moth proof.

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MUCH CHILD LABOR USED IN POTTERIES

Belgian and German Competition Drives North Staffordshire to Employ Young Girls

LICHFIELD, Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The question of the employment of child labor in the potteries has been discussed in the London press recently, and it has been said that child labor is being largely exploited in the industry. Accordingly a representative of The Christian Science Monitor visited the potteries and found that in this smoke-blackened district in North Staffordshire, where some 400 factories are engaged in the manufacture of china and earthenware, large numbers of children are employed.

Children Produce Cheaper Goods

Children under 16 may be employed in factories only when passed by a certifying surgeon as being fit for the work specified. The proportion of child workers to adults varies very widely according to the size of the article to be manufactured and to the grade of the ware. Thus, while the makers of the finest handmade porcelain china or pottery employ relatively few children, machine-made ware and china electrical fittings are said to be produced under such keen competition with German and Belgian goods as to admit only of the cheapest workmanship.

The writer visited a big factory in which almost all the work is done by young girls, supervised only by a few adults. For the most part the children looked hardly to have reached the minimum age of 14. They worked in a greatly over-heated atmosphere arising from the close proximity of a huge oven in which the ware was being baked.

Protection Given to Potters

Considerable protection was extended to pottery workers in the Statutory Order issued by the Home Office in 1913, which, among numerous other restrictive regulations, prohibits employment of children in branches of the industry which are at present considered dangerous and unhealthy, or carrying of clay by boys and girls under 15 and 16 years, respectively. It should be here stated that the better class of manufacturers welcome any measures which tend to raise the standard of conditions prevailing in the industry.

One of the great needs of the industry is for factory reconstruction. The great majority of factories are privately owned, many are very small, employing even less than a score of workers, and where such factories are dilapidated and out-of-date the cost of reconstruction on modern methods would be prohibitive. It is evident that during the present period of industrial depression, accentuated by acute foreign competition, there is at present little possibility among the smaller firms of any widely felt movement toward improved factory premises.

That conditions generally tend to improve, however, there is no doubt, and comparisons drawn between present-day conditions and those of 15 years ago would show what has been accomplished. But the pottery industry is still one affording plenty of scope for improvement.

Germany Is Ready to Enter League If Assured of Justice and Equality

Country Regards Present Organization as a Mere Tool of Imperialism That Is Being Used to Guard Spoils of War

By DR. J. B. DEERMANN

In view of the world-wide agitation for Germany to enter the League of Nations, the following article by Dr. Deermann, a prominent member of the Reichstag, is of timely interest. The views of the League forwarded by Dr. Deermann are almost universally held in Germany, and this article may be regarded as an authoritative statement of the attitude of the German Nation in regard to the League.

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence) — The German people warmly sympathize with the idea of a League of Nations which is real and which displays such justice in authority as can produce and preserve among the nations a peace founded upon justice and freedom. President Wilson's call for a League of Nations was greeted with enthusiasm. Minister Erzberger published a propaganda pamphlet and a statute of a league of nations as early as 1918. At the end of the nineteenth century the idea of a world court of arbitration and a league of nations was put forward. Unfortunately, it was not sufficiently supported anywhere to prevent the outbreak of the World War. A powerful and just league of nations will not be solidly established until we are filled with sincere Christian humanity, until each nation seeks not only its own but also its neighbor's welfare.

League Not Ideal

Unfortunately the League of Nations, as it was fashioned at Versailles, did not at all correspond with this ideal. The Versailles Treaty is looked on as a continuation of the antiquated politics of force. Germany sees in the League nothing but a tool of imperialism and power to keep and guard war spoils.

All power was handed over to the Council of the League of Nations, in which the victorious great powers have an uncontested majority. There is no guarantee that the League Council will be fair and just. The solution proposed by the League Council for German Upper Silesia was an extremely bitter experience to the German people.

Nothing more pitiful can be imagined than the result of the League's attempt to settle the conflict between Poland and Lithuania about the Vilna district. While the League is assigning the district to Lithuania in the form of an autonomous canton, Poland seizes Vilna by a military coup de main of General Zeligowsky—and the League retreats in the face of this fait accompli!

Germans Do Not Love the League

The treatment of the German Free State of Danzig by Poland, and of the wholly German Saar district by France, although Danzig and the Saar are put under the League, does not at all encourage the German people's love for the League of Nations. The passivity of the League Council in the Ruhr conflict need only be hinted at.

But the League of Nations can be more than a treaty of arbitration, and it forms a higher ideal. Germany will support any attempt to make law and justice the basis of international relations. For this reason it takes part in the World Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and in spite of many bitter experiences, is becoming more inclined to enter a League that is not perfect.

Equality in League Demanded

As long as the Ruhr conflict continues and there is no prospect of a just and liberal settlement of the problem of reparations, Germany cannot enter the League. Leading members of the League should encourage Germany to enter it. For Germany to come before the League as a culprit is impossible. Germany must be sure of being received as an equal and of being made a member of the Council at once. A fair number of representatives in the influential departments of the head office in Geneva must also be conceded to her.

A new acknowledgment of the Versailles dictation is not to be imposed on Germany by its entrance into the League. Germany can and must on entering the League state that it takes this step because Article X of the statute of the League and M. Clemenceau's covering note to Germany refer it to the League as the authority which was chosen to make the necessary changes in the treaties.

The world must find the way from decisions by military force to those of arbitration, law and the self-determination of nations. Germany would be glad to assist in the formation of a solid block of nations, within the League, that would strive for the promotion of measures to secure justice. Only by a true league of nations can the question of security be solved on a basis of justice and equality. Germany is not less interested than France in preventing future wars.

Whatever may be said against the League, the union of 52 states is a political fact which is not ignored by Germany. Besides the World Court of Arbitration, the League of Geneva is, in Germany's opinion, the only hope the world has today. This hope cannot be really fulfilled until the United States and Russia, as well as Germany, have joined, and until men and nations have recovered their sense of Christian justice and Christian love.

SULTAN EXEMPTED FROM THE AMNESTY

Kemal Pasha Will Wait for Powers to Ratify Treaty Before Visiting Constantinople

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence) — An American who has recently returned to this city from Angora states that Mustapha Kemal plans to pay an official visit to Constantinople in October. The report that the Great Ghazi would come to Constantinople immediately after the allied evacuation is not correct. Kemal Pasha has said that he must wait until the governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy have ratified the Treaty of Lausanne.

Amnesty to Be Proclaimed

In conformity with the provisions of the treaty, a general proclamation of pardon will be issued shortly. The Grand National Assembly will except from the amnesty the following persons: the former Sultan, Muhammad VI; Damad Ferid Pasha, Grand Vizier following the 1918 armistice; the signers of the Treaty of Sèvres; the deputies of the Sheik-ul-Islam who published fetwas proclaiming a holy war against the Kemalists; the Hekim Bashi and others who accompanied the Sultan in his flight to Malta and Jeddah; and the Circassian commander, Edhem, and his followers who joined forces with the Greeks in Anatolia.

Raouf Bey, according to well-informed Turks in Constantinople, will not be chosen as minister to either the United States or England. His downfall has been attributed to his differences with Mustapha Kemal.

Once each year students in the University of Stamboul and the members of various literary societies in Constantinople make a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Turkish poet, Tewfik Fikret Bey, at Eyoub. Fikret Bey was for many years professor of Turkish literature at Robert College. He was also one of the leaders of the revolution against Abdul Hamid in 1908.

Foreigners Must Employ Moslems

The Government representatives with the various public utilities corporations in Constantinople have been summoned to Angora to receive instructions for the enforcement of the law requiring foreign companies to employ only Turkish Moslems. The director of the tramways society informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that his company has only 20 per cent of its personnel Greek, Hebrew and Armenian. The remainder are Moslem Turks.

Angora papers announce that the new Persian Ambassador to Turkey, the Khan Mufaham-ul-Devlet Ishak, has arrived at the capital and has presented his credentials to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, Minister of National Defense, is endeavoring to make army life in Turkey more attractive. He has announced a plan whereby Moslem officers who wish to be placed on the retired list are to receive lands and houses "abandoned" by Greeks and Armenians.

RUMANIA TRIES TO DEFER PAYMENT

Merchants of Countries Affected Take Counter Meaures

BUCHAREST, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The attempt of the Rumanian Government to make it legal for the merchants of the country to hold off for a period of from 12 to 20 years the payment of a vast amount of commercial indebtedness contracted in foreign currencies prior to Jan. 1, 1922, is evidently not relished in other countries.

In order to make their protests against the "deferred payment" law more effective, creditors in France and Czechoslovakia have formed a "protective committee against Rumanian debtors." At a meeting of representatives of Italian chambers of commerce and commercial associations held in Rome recently, it was decided to form an organization to "force" Rumanian debtors to negotiate a direct settlement with Italian creditors. The Belgians and the Swiss are understood to favor the sending of a joint note of protest to the Rumanian Government.

Although estimates vary greatly as to the total amount of Rumanian private debts owing in "strong" European currencies (which include Belgian, Czech, French, and Italian), it is conservatively estimated to be around $75,000,000—quite apart from the considerable sums due to creditors in the United States, and the approximate amount of £10,000,000 due to British creditors. Incidentally, it was supposed to be on the basis of a settlement negotiated with British creditors that the law above referred to was "put over."

LACE INDUSTRY MAY BE FILMED

NOTTINGHAM, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A proposal has been received by the Federation of Lace and Embroidery Employers' Association from a well known film company to take cinematograph pictures of the lace industry and exhibit these pictures throughout the world for two months. It is held that the wide publicity this would afford, would be invaluable to the lace trade. The matter will be further considered by the federation in two or three months' time. It is probable that the inquiry into the condition of the industry will be resumed in Nottingham, instead of London as before.



TWILIGHT TALES

The Fog Picture

"SURELY," said Tommy's mother, "you are not going to walk out in this fog." "I am," said Uncle Thomas, who was making a visit. "I didn't invite the fog, and I don't propose to have it interfere with my taking a walk. More than that, I like fog, not all the time, but once in a while."

"May I go, too?" asked Tommy. "I'll put on my rubber coat."

"If your mother permits," said Uncle Thomas, "I shall take pleasure in your company."

So presently Uncle Thomas and Tommy were out taking a walk in the fog.

"Why do you like the fog, Uncle Tom?" asked Tommy.

"We'll go over to the beach," said Uncle Thomas, "and perhaps I can show you. Why do you like pictures in books?"

"They're pretty," said Tommy. "I've never been to the beach in a fog."

Now the beach, as Tommy knew it, was a place where you played in the sand and waded in the ocean. The ocean was big and blue and you could see ships sailing far off. But when he came to the beach in the fog, he didn't know it at all. There was hardly any ocean, and no people anywhere, and no sunshine, and the sand was too wet to play with, and the fog shut out everything that was a little distance away. Tommy was quite disappointed. Except that he enjoyed being with his Uncle Thomas, he would have wished he had stayed at home and played in the playroom.

"You said you'd show me why you like the fog," said Tommy.

"So I did," said Uncle Thomas. "Now, suppose you look at me and do just the way I do." So Tommy looked at his Uncle Thomas, and Uncle Thomas held up his hands with one thumb touching the other thumb and one forefinger touching the other forefinger, so that he made something like a large spy glass, and then he closed one eye and looked at the beach, just as if he was looking through a spyglass. Tommy made himself a smaller spyglass, and closed one eye, and looked at the beach.

"What does the beach look like, when you see it that way?" asked Uncle Thomas.

"Why!" exclaimed Tommy. "It looks like a picture in a book."

And so it did. It looked like a round picture, and the more Tommy looked at it the more he saw it was pretty. The fog was pretty. It wasn't really gray, as he had thought, but there were other colors in it. And there were several pretty colors in the bit of ocean that showed under the fog. And these colors changed from one to another as a little wave came in from behind the fog and broke in a pretty silvery ripple along the beach. And when he lowered his hands and looked with both eyes, it was still pretty.

"I didn't know the beach looked like that," said Tommy. "I like pretty pictures."

"I knew you did," said Uncle Thomas, "because I've seen you looking at them in books. But there are pretty pictures everywhere, only a good many people don't think of them as pictures, because they have no frames round them. You see, you made a frame with your fingers, but now that you have found out the pictures are there, you will be able to see them without the frames."

"I know now why you like the fog," said Tommy. "It's because it's pretty."

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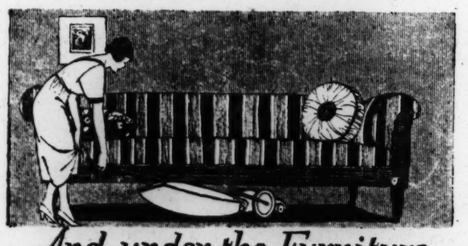
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Table Squares (45x45 inches)	each	5.75
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Napkins (14-inch)	per dozen	8.50
Scarfs (18x36 inches)	each	4.50
Scarfs (18x45 inches)	each	5.50
Scarfs (18x54 inches)	each	6.50

CO-OPERATIVE BANK LEAGUE CLOSES MEETING WITH ELECTION

Delegates Take No Action on the Question of Extending Channels of Investment

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special)—Although the question of extending the investments of co-operative banks into channels other than homes was raised during the meetings, the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League was brought to a close at noon today with no action having been taken on the issue.

Ernest A. Hale, treasurer of the Suffolk Co-operative Bank was elected president and the choice of a city for the next convention was left with the executive committee. Other officers selected were as follows: vice-president, Joshua B. Merrill, treasurer of the Roger Conant Co-operative Bank of Salem; secretary-treasurer, Herbert F. Taylor Jr. of the Boston Co-operative Bank, Boston; H. Raymond Johnson of Reading and Grant D. Anthony of the Security Co-operative Bank of Brockton, were chosen as executive committee members for two-year terms. Wilson B. Chandler of West Springfield will serve one year.

"The chief question which the co-operative banks of this country have before them for a solution," said Frank P. Bennett Jr., editor of the United States Investor, in his address to the convention yesterday, "is, whether they will enter into newer channels of investment and in so doing compete with other banks." Ohio banks made a success of going after savings deposits, he said, at the same time voicing the opinion that for Massachusetts to do so would be folly. Opposition to the proposed abolition of the $8000 loan limit and the extension of loans to embrace business structures were favored by the speaker.

Frank B. Ross, of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, brought out some of the practical lessons that he had learned in his personal contact with the co-operative banks. He classed the three outstanding virtues of the co-operative plan as the monthly payment by shareholders, the granting of small loans and the loaning on property to home owners only. He said the safeguards the home holds for better family and community life make the co-operative banks one of the most useful institutions of today.

The secretary's report showed that of the 213 co-operative banks in the State, 179 belonged to the league. The report of the treasurer showed the league receipts for the year to have been $8824.01, of which a balance of $2844.42 remains.

Robert A. Newcomb, executives' assistant of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was a speaker at yesterday's session. The Boston & Maine, Mr. Newcomb declared, wants to be let alone five years. In that time the railroad executives feel they can lift the railroad into a good property, and not have to dispose of it at a depressed value, he explained.

Above all the needs exists for New England to solve its own problems. He referred to the railroads as the most important problem confronting the section today. But he warned against rushing headlong into a consolidation with trunk lines, a plan cut-to-fit by those outside of New England. Taking care to explain that he did not speak with authority, he said he did not believe the Interstate Commerce Commission expects to see the plan adopted.

The real point of the question, Mr. Newcomb said, was that the trunk lines do not want the New England railroads, and second, not one of the trunk lines wants another trunk line to get them.

Mayor Remington delivered the address of welcome to the convention delegates when the meeting was called to order. During the morning session the women guests were taken on an extended automobile trip about New Bedford and vicinity, and many visited the Old Dartmouth Historical Society Museum and the waterfront. W. F. Desmond, treasurer of the New Bedford Co-operative Bank, was the chairman of the reception committee.

The annual dinner was held last evening at the New Bedford Hotel. The gathering of over 350 representatives from the 179 member banks in the State was addressed by Joseph C. Allen, Commissioner of Banks, and Dr. Frank Crane.

FILM RAISES $2034 FOR SOVIET CAUSE

Pictures of Russian Conditions Shown at Symphony Hall

"The Fifth Year," a nine-reel motion picture giving glimpses of activities and conditions in Russia in 1921 and 1922, filled Symphony Hall last night and yielded $2034.78 net profits to the Friends of Soviet Russia to be used in maintaining homes established by that organization for the care of war and famine orphans, according to George Kraska, chairman of the local committee. More than $800 of this amount was raised by a collection during the intermission.

Some comment was caused by the ommission of the "Star Spangled Banner" or "America" at any time during the evening, while playing of the "Internationale," national anthem of Soviet Russia, at the opening of the meeting, was greeted by cheers and the rising of large numbers in the audience.

The film opened with a glimpse of the immense May Day demonstration of 1921 in Moscow, "The Red Heart of Russia," and a review of the "Red" army by Leon Trotsky. The commander-in-chief stood with his generals on the curbstone, mixed with the throng, distinguishable only by his uniform. Another spectator at the side of the road was "Old Farmer Kalinin," president of the Soviet Republic, in shabby hat, suit and sans cravat.

Nikolai Lenine appeared but once. In an obscure corner during an international Labor gathering, this man made rapid notes preparatory to his speech, in which he pointed to the achievements of the Government.

Scenes of military display, the famous trial of the Social Revolutionaries, and workers' gatherings, were succeeded just before the intermission by famine pictures. Glimpses were given of food supplies collected by the Government and relief trains carrying thousands of orphans to homes and schools in palaces of former aristocrats. No mention was made of the work of the American Relief Administration.

A prediction that there would never be a repetition of the 1921 famine was made by Joseph Caldwell, national lecturer for the Friends of Soviet Russia. During the intermission he said that steps were beeing taken by the Government to provide irrigation in case of a serious drought.

Loud applause greeted the lecturer's assertion that of all the nations engaged in the World Wra ,Russia alone was victorious—"for the workers gained Russia."

"Russia is the only working-class Government in the world, but when it celebrates its tenth anniversary I hope there will be another Soviet Government to keep it company," he declared.

Among the reconstruction efforts of the Soviet Government shown by the film was the rebuilding of ruined cities, opening of schools, and the training of farmers in the use of modern agricultural implements and methods.

STATE PLANNING BOARDS TO MEET

Housing Among Topics to Be Discussed at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special)—The annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards will open at Hotel Kimball next Thursday with a noon luncheon. At 2 o'clock Gov. Channing H. Cox will deliver the opening address, and Robert Wolcott, head of the federated boards of the Metropolitan district, will follow. Edward M. Bassett, counsel on a plan for New York City and environs, will deliver an address on "Enforcing the City Plan." This will be followed by a discussion led by Frank B. Williams of the City Club of New York.

On an automobile tour the progress of city planning here will be studied and the excursion will end at the Springfield Country Club, where the annual dinner meeting of the federation will be held, with Horace B. Gale of Lynn presiding. Henry I. Harriman will speak on city-planning work, and projects in and near Boston.

On Friday morning at Hotel Kimball, Edward T. Hartman of Boston will read a paper on "The State Division of Housing, and the City Plan." Sectional conferences will be conducted on zoning and billboard regulation.

RATES REASONABLE, NEW HAVEN ASSERTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29—The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad have filed reply to the state public utilities commission relative to the proposed increase of 20 per cent in commutation and school ticket rates in this city. The road declared that, as no complaint had been made, and the investigation was being made at the instigation of the commission, no formal answer could be made. It maintained, however, that the proposed increases are reasonable as under the present rate schedule commutation passengers, making up 40 per cent of the passenger traffic, contribute but 15 per cent of the passenger revenue.

The Friendly Glow

Shorter Daylight

ON September 30th, daylight-saving time will end. Evenings at home will be longer. But evening at home, in the light of the Friendly Glow, becomes the goal of the day.

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Laddie Boy Ends His Posing Role

Sculptor Finds Him Patient Model for Statue

Laddie Boy, White House dog during the Harding Administration, had his last sitting this week for his life-size portrait statue which has been modeled by Miss Bashka Paeff, Boston sculptor, for presentation to Mrs. Harding by newsboys of the United States. The statue will be cast in metal obtained by melting down pennies which the newsboys have given for this tribute to Mr. Harding, President and newspaper man.

Laddie Boy, now given by Mrs. Harding to the charge of Harry Baker, Newtonville, secret service man, and Mrs. Harding's personal body-guard during her residence at the White House, has made a remarkably satisfactory model, Miss Paeff said today. Early in the course of his numerous sitting, which happened to be standings, he learned to mount the model's throne at the word of command, and take the pose required of him.

Dog and statue faced the camera this morning with equal immobility, and the picture would have shown Laddie Boy posed as in the statue had not the photographer, to brighten up the picture, taken an unfair advantage and whispered "Cats," just as the shutter clicked. Even White House training was not proof against that.

EASTERN STATES FAIR EXPANSION PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special)—Plans to erect a new machinery hall twice the size of the present, build an athletic field, and double the dimensions of the grandstand and bleachers have been adopted by the trustees of the Eastern States Exposition. It is proposed to join the horse and cattle barns as one building for cattle, and turn the existing machinery hall into a horse barn. Action in this direction follows a reorganization by which the management is enabled to avail itself of a state law exempting property of agricultural societies from taxation. The expansion will be financed by a $600,000 bond issue.

TIME "NORMALCY" RESUMED TOMORROW

Standard time only will be observed officially throughout Massachusetts beginning at 2 a.m., tomorrow. Daylight saving time, which began on April 29, ceases at that moment, and trains will run on regular railroad time. Speaking generally, this means one hour in advance of the present schedule. As most of the lines introduce their winter schedules tomorrow, the wise traveler will consult his time-table before starting for a train. Persons caring for clocks are advised not to turn the hands back but to stop them for one hour. To turn a striking clock back will put the striking mechanism out of order.

MAYOR'S CLUB OPENS SEASON WITH DINNER

Brig.-Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, United States Army, retired, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, at Young's Hotel today. This marked the initial meeting of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts for the season.

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts; Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster, Commander of the First Army Corps Area; Howard Coonley, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the heads of various veterans' organizations were among the guests.

SCHOOL FACILITIES TO BE INVESTIGATED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (Special)—Recent disclosures with regard to ancient and inadequate equipment in the public schools of the city resulted last night in the appointment, by authorization of the school committee, of a committee of 10 to investigate conditions.

With 39,412 children enrolled in the schools, congestion appears in all the high schools and many of the primary schools, according to Superintendent Winslow, who says that immediate building is the only solution of the problem.

SHIPS TO DOCK AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29—The Fabre line steamships Roma and Canada will dock here Monday, according to F. Alvez, New York agent of the line. The Roma brings 906 passengers from Marseilles, Lisbon, Ponta Delgada, Angra and Horta. The Canada, with more than 1500 passengers, is being diverted from New York to avoid congestion at Ellis Island.

POSTAL SURVEY STARTED

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29—A survey of postal conditions in the State has been started by the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce because of postal delays, it was announced yesterday. Local chambers have been asked to investigate local conditions and make an immediate report.

TAX ON WATER SYSTEM RESISTED

Providence Refuses to Pay Town of Scituate $43,017

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28 (Special)—The City of Providence will force the town of Scituate to collect through the courts taxes assessed against it, according to city officials, who have protested the doubling of valuations on the property of the city in its new water supply system within the limits of the town. Only modification by agreement will avert litigation, it is said.

Scituate has rendered a bill of $43,017.76 for taxes, based on valuations of land at $467,410; buildings and improvements at $2,217,800 and tangible personal property at $3400. The total valuation is $2,688,610.

Last year Providence paid Scituate a tax bill of $21,073.76 on a total valuation of $1,317,110. Land was valued at $339,960; buildings and improvements at $913,750 and tangible personal property at $3400.

The city had filed a tax statement in the town of Scituate admitting a total valuation of $1,089,710 with valuations in land at $339,560; buildings and improvements at $690,150 and tangible personal property at $3400.

EVENING SCHOOLS DRAW 10,000

Much larger enrollment than was expected, was made at the Boston Evening Schools, the director, Michael J. Downey, announced this morning, reports showing that approximately 10,000 persons registered for instruction during this, the opening week. The two new schools, the Edward Everett and the Oliver Wendell Holmes, registered 335 and 250 pupils, respectively. Greater demand for cookery instruction is noted.

REV. F. B. ALLEN TO RETIRE

After 35 years' service with the Episcopal City Mission, the Rev. Frederick Baylies Allen will retire Monday from his official position in that organization, to whose upbuilding he has contributed so much.

BROOKLINE CITIZENS TO TAKE DRY STAND

Many to Attend Selectmen's Session When Revocation of License Is Discussed

As silent spectators of known determination to see that the prohibition laws are enforced in Brookline, a large delegation of prominent citizens are planning to attend the selectmen's meeting in the Town Hall next Monday at 4:45 p. m. when the recommendation of H. Allen Rutherford, chief of police, for the revocation of the victualler's license of Arthur Stameris, luncheon proprietor, at 293 Cypress Street, will come up for decision. Mr. Stameris pleaded guilty on Aug. 3 to a charge of keeping and exposing liquor for sale.

A similar delegation surprised the selectmen last Monday by attending their meeting, when action on the recommendation of Chief Hayes was postponed for the fourth time in spite of the protests of G. Loring Briggs, selectman. Disapproval of this continued postponement, and demands for a public hearing were voiced by a number of citizens following the meeting.

One prominent Brookline citizen voicing the sentiment of many others declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that "a town which debarred motion pictures from its limits by a three to one vote as harmful to the morals of its citizens and fails to support its police in enforcing prohibition laws will make itself a laughing stock, in addition to encouraging other lunch room proprietors to operate booze parlors."

"For this reason," he continued, "there will be a large delegation of clergymen and other influential citizens at the meeting next Monday. We will be silent observers, but I feel certain that the presence of so many representative citizens known to be vitally interested in the deliberations will have its effect on the decisions of the governing body."

PARADE TO PASS 24 MAYORS

Twenty-three mayors of Massachusetts have accepted Mayor Curley's invitation to join him in the review of the State's parade of Spanish War Veterans, which will be a feature of the municipal observance of Columbus day, Oct. 12. It was announced at the meeting of the Columbus Day Committee of the Public Celebrations Association held at City Hall last night. Plans for the review which will include representatives of 20 nations as well as the veterans of the Spanish War, were perfected at the meeting, which was presided over by James H. Phelan, chairman. The observance of the day will be made a tribute to the spirit of Pan-Americanism as well as to Columbus, it was decided.

MR. FORD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29—Henry Ford, who passed through here last night and stopped at Laconia, took up again today a motor trip through the State. Newspaper men were denied interviews and to one did he reveal his destination. The Ford party traveled in two large cars, and their course took them toward a number of mica mines near Sunapee and into central New Hampshire, where electric power, both actual and potential, has been linked with Mr. Ford's rumored plans of development.

BOSTON JAPAN FUND $253,987

Contributions for Japanese relief which have continued to come to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, all this week have brought the total received to date to $253,987.24, chapter officers said today.

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BRECK & SONS GET SILVER MEDAL

Horticultural Hall Exhibit Winners Are Announced

A silver medal has been awarded to Joseph Breck & Sons for their collection of vegetables at the fruit and vegetable exhibition now being held at Horticultural Hall. This collection has also received special commendation. Without doubt it is the most ambitious and artistic arrangement of vegetables ever made at a show in Boston.

Hillcrest Gardens of Weston, Mass., received first for an excellent collection of Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn. Hillcrest Gardens also received first for a very unusual collection of peppers arranged in an attractive mannner that is exciting much favorable comment from visitors.

The squashes this year are not as large as had been expected, perhaps because of the dry weather. There are numerous entries, however, and the first prize for Hubbards, New England's favorite squash, has been awarded to W. McK. Donald of Hingham.

Particular attention has been given to vegetable collections. The first prize winners are A. Ralph Stiles of Stow, Thomas W. Little of Dedham, and J. Arthur Nixon of Taunton.

A collection of sweet herbs won a first prize for W. N. Craig of Weymouth.

An exhibition of Chinese cabbages made by Thomas W. Little is proving very interesting, as this cabbage is a decided novelty and quite different in appearance from an ordinary cabbage.

Allison P. Smith of Stow received first prize for Baldwin apples. Myron S. Wheeler of Berlin received first for McIntosh apples, in sharp competition.

Fall-fruiting raspberries, shown by J. F. Madden of Manchester, received first prize. Many visitors are surprised to learn of raspberries that bear at this season of the year.

E. A. Pierce, of Wellesley Hills, received first prize for Black Hamburgh grapes, and Arthur Lyman, of Waltham, for white hothouse grapes.

Louis Vasseur, of Milton, was given a prize for a new seedling peach which appears to have no little merit.

The special feature of the show this afternoon is a lecture by Prof. Harold Tompson, of Lexington, on vegetable growing. Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock Mr. Albert R. Jenks, of West Acton, will lecture on fruit growing. The exhibition will remain open until 9 o'clock Sunday evening.

DIRECTOR GOES TO MISSOURI

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special)—Theodore T. Martin, for some time director of the Junior Achievement Foundation of the Eastern States League, has accepted a position as state club agent in Missouri. As such he will have charge of the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs throughout the State. Headquarters are at the University of Missouri, where a bureau of 80 members is centered.

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On black, navy, rose, copenhagen or wisteria.

Lined with the same color.

The sweeping length, the Japanese sleeves—all the desirable points.

Second Floor

Mandel Brothers

Chicago

Beginning Monday morning, October 1,

The October coat sale

featuring 1000 women's and misses' fur trimmed coats at one low price.

Coats of Fashona, velvetette, lustrosa, veldyne, ormandale, and other lustrous pile fabrics, and imported novelty camels' hair, in staple black, navy and various shades of browns, besides novelty stripes and plaids. All the coats are lined throughout with rich, serviceable silks, and warmly interlined.

All the coats are luxuriously fur trimmed with beaver, wolf, viatka and natural squirrel, fox, skunk and opossum

$65

Coat values so outstanding, at the very beginning of the season, undoubtedly will result in rapid selling. You will be prudent to make your selection Monday morning.

Fourth floor

Airplanes' Influence on Automobiles Seen in Low Weight, High Efficiency

Efforts Being Made to Get Maximum Reliable Power From Minimum Poundage—Diesel Experiments Watched

Recent developments in automobile construction have been so rapid that each step forward has met with a certain amount of opposition, from the same class of skeptics, who in the early days of airplanes quoted "Darius Green and his flying machine," as proof positive that the air could never be conquered.

The most marked similarity in construction between the airplane and the automobile is the tendency toward lightening the weight of the engine. While the fundamental of the internal combustion engine remains practically the same, and the mechanical construction admits no radical modifications, there is nevertheless a continual refinement in detail, as weaknesses develop. Reliability at a minimum weight is the goal toward which the engineers are striving. The lighter the engine becomes without absolute sacrifice of working parts, the greater the endurance.

Airplane engineers have discovered that long crankshafts and crankcases are weak and unreliable. Working with this knowledge, they have brought the cylinders closer together, thus saving space, and making the parts more accessible. The tendency in airplane engines is to decrease the number of parts to a minimum, which increases dependability to a proportionate degree. Cylinders have been reduced in number, with an increase of power in each one, which decreases the weight for a given power.

Motor Achievement

Duralumin has been found to be as strong as steel, with only one-third the poundage.

An eight-cylinder engine of approximately 200 horsepower, recently ran continuously at full power for 573 hours. This would have driven an airplane 60,000 miles or 2½ times around the world. The usual high-grade automobile travels 6500 miles per annum. This engine would have driven a seven-passenger motor car for nine years without developing any trouble.

The accepted airplane engine weighs two pounds a horsepower. Applying this ruling to automobile construction, an engine capable of developing 100 horsepower should weigh about 200 pounds. That this is by no means impossible is best proved by the 12-cylinder engine used in the Sunbeam, the English racing car, which won the French Grand Prix recently. This engine was made in two six-cylinder units, and without strain a mechanic could carry one unit under each arm without inconvenience.

Experiments are now in progress with the high-speed Diesel or semi-Diesel internal combustion engines by the Navy Department for airplane use. The theory of this engine is the compression of air to pressures approximating 500 pounds a square inch, and admission of this air to the combustion chamber at the end of the compression stroke simultaneously with the injection of liquid fuel. The temperature of the mixture being higher than the fuel ignition temperature, no ignition system is required. This dispenses with complicated carburetors and ignition systems.

Minimum Weight Is Aim

The Diesel is a slow-burning engine, which does not burn the fuel efficiently when running fast. Automobile manufacturers and their engineers are watching these tests carefully, as it is felt that if the weight of this engine, which now is about 60 pounds a horsepower, can be brought down to a practical basis by means of refinements, that it may revolutionize the industry.

In England and on the Continent, one-man cars, two liter engines, balloon tires, streamline bodies and other refinements have been developed within the last 12 months more especially than at any other period. The main idea which has been stressed by European engineers is to keep the weight of every part down to an absolute minimum. The result has been the development of an automobile which has a very small engine, capable of 6000 revolutions per minute without trouble, the control being most simple.

One motor vehicle which looks at present like an armadillo, with a very pointed "nose" which runs almost to the ground, and a body curving back to the rear with a sweep like a shell, has proved that the refinements embodied are practicable. It cuts through the air easily, making the control smooth to an unusual degree. Another car is the Issotta-Franschi, which is designed with a streamline airplane body, using side wing effects, having a distinct airline "follow through."

Clear Air for Cylinders

There is one airplane which measures 18 feet over all and weighs only 630 pounds. It is exceedingly simple in design and reminds one of the custom Italian automobiles in general appearance. The Nieuport-Delage racing monoplane is a distinct streamline vehicle, even the wings being modeled along slender lines, which give it a speedy appearance. Both motor vehicle manufacturers, whether building for use on the ground or in the air, are constantly striving to build a body which indicates speed. Every refinement which can be employed to carry out this effect is employed, with sometimes startling results.

No engine can function to the limit unless the air which enters the cylinders is clean as possible. Grit, dust and other particles score the cylinders so that in a comparatively short time erosion takes place. One expert has made the statement that if the air were purified before entering the cylinders, an engine could run for 75,000 to 100,000 miles before regrinding would be necessary.

It is worthy of notice that one automobile whose success is due to the foresight and experience of an airplane expert, has evolved a filtering system which purifies the air just previously to its entry into the cylinders. His figures show a percentage of over 99 per cent clean air, which insures motor efficiency. He also has worked out a perfectly balanced flywheel, which reduces vibration to an almost negligible amount. And as standard equipment disk wheels are used.

The lessons taught him thousands of feet in the air, when an error in construction might have proved costly, have been well learned and applied to the motor vehicles bearing his name. It is inevitable that as progress is made in aeronautics, so will parallel motions be observed in automobiles, for the commercial use of the former must put into practice many of the refinements of the latter, and vice versa.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Howard F. Moody, Waterbury, Conn.
Henry Anderson, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
H. C. Titus, Bemidji, Minn.
Mrs. C. F. Warner, Boston, Mass.
Miss Lydia M. Reich, Boston, Mass.
Sine A. Cranston, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary A. Cranston, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. E. L. Kewley, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. L. A. Switzer, Scranton, Pa.
Miss Bessie B. Mosher, Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.
George Strain, Chester, Neb.
Mrs. Anna M. Childs, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Lena M. Vayette, Peoria, Ill.
John R. Austin, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. W. E. Bartlett, Wollaston, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth McClenny, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Alice W. Richardson, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Ella R. Swett, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Archibald, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Jennie M. Holmes, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. S. H. Greeley, Berkeley, Cal.

AMERICAN WOOLEN HEAD SAYS SURPLUS PROTECTS DIVIDENDS

Asked for an explanation of the decline in American Woolen common stock to $73 a share, President W. M. Wood says: "I have nothing of importance to add to my statement of a week ago concerning the company's affairs. I cannot be expected constantly to be refuting recurring false rumors, but I feel that stockholders should be protected from them so far as lies in my power.

"The $7 common dividend this year will be earned and paid. The company, moreover, has a profit and loss surplus of $33,000,000 built up through a long period of years. This the management and directorate naturally have always regarded, since the mills are entirely free of liens or obligations, as protection for the preferred and common dividends.

"The only possible future financing might be a small issue of notes on the recently acquired Slater Mills to cover projected alterations, improvements and equipment. These notes would be liquidated out of earnings as was the case with the notes of the Wood and Ayer mills which are now part of the parent system."

WEEK'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Ruhr Situation Still Retards Security Market—Textile Industry Seeks Protection

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—The stock exchange has been very sensitive to the international situation this week. Under the influence of the German submission in the Ruhr it opened with an improved tone, but fears in the midweek of serious internal trouble in Germany led to hesitation and restricted business.

The tendency to dullness was marked most in the section including the gilt-edge market. Rubber share changes were mostly adverse and there was decreased activity in nitrates. Oils eased following a drop in the price of petrol.

Dealings in the new Victoria Australia 5 per cent loan started at a small premium, following the announcement that the issue of £9,000,000 had been applied for nearly twice over, contrary to the belief that a part would be left with the underwriters. The usual monthly index of stock values compiled by the Bankers' Magazine reveals a general increase of .9 of 1 per cent off the August figure, over a range of 365 representative securities.

Money Market Quiet

A small African mining issue was the only one open to the public this week, but a number are imminent, including offers from British India and East Africa electrical undertakings. Despite the customary month-end pressure, there has not been any undue stringency in the money market and discounts on the whole were quiet.

Although signs of improvement in the shipping industry must not be overrated, yet a feeling of greater optimism is abroad and a more general demand for tonnage has been registered above and beyond the autumnal requirements for the loading of grain from North America for Europe. Continued stagnation in shipbuilding is shown in increased unemployment in that industry's chief centers, which has been aggravated by nonsettlement of the dispute with the Boilermakers' Union whose representatives and employers met in conference today.

Problems of the textile industries again have been to the fore this week. In testifying before the governmental committee, the president of the Silk Association declared that British manufacturers were now only supplying 20 per cent of the silk goods consumed here, and imports of raw silk this year had been at the rate of 600,000 pounds per annum, compared with nearly 2,000,000 pounds in 1918. A 33 1-3 per cent duty as a protection against conditions brought about by the continental exchange collapse is asked.

Debate Tariff Protection

Incidentally, dumping by American as well as French and Italian competitors is alleged. The question of tariff protection for the woolen industry was also hotly debated on charges made this week that the middleman and retailers are destroying a natural market through exorbitant profits, one Halifax manufacturer evidencing a case wherein cloth sold by the maker at 8s 11d per yard was being retailed at nearly 25s. A 40 per cent increase in short-time working among Bradford spinners and weavers last month is shown in trade union figures.

The cotton industry, in the American spinning section of which it was decided last week that half time working should continue during October, experienced more inquiry, but raw material fluctuations have checked business. The recent improvement in the iron and steel industry was maintained and South Wales tinplate and galvanized sheet activity is such that many manufacturers are booked up to the year end and 14 new mills are to be constructed in the Swansea area.

The farmers' threat to abandon wheat production and take up pasture and ranch farming instead, is viewed with alarm by inland flour millers, who are more or less dependent on the supply of home-grown wheat and who declare that in such an event they would be unable to meet the competition of port millers and would be obliged to close many of their 400 mills.

LOUISVILLE ROAD SPENDS $88,000,000 ON BETTERMENT

The Louisville & Nashville road has spent or authorized for additions and betterments since the ending of federal control $88,000,000.

To Jan. 1, 1923, such expenditures and authorizations totaled $79,000,000, of which $30,000,000 remained to be provided in 1923. By June the total had been raised by $6,000,000 to $85,000,000, to which $3,000,000 was subsequently added.

Capital expenditures made or planned this year now total $39,000,000 in consequence of addition of $9,000,000 since the first of the year.

Of this sum $20,000,000 has been provided by the sale in August of $14,000,000 of first and refunding 5s, Series B, and of $6,000,000 5 per cent equipment trust certificates, Series F.

A large part of the capital expenditure is directed to the provision of better facilities for the movement of coal from southeastern Kentucky to the Ohio River and points beyond. The 2000 all-steel coal cars ordered under the equipment trust, Series E, are now being delivered. The 50 locomotives ordered under that issue have all been received and the 1000 steel underframe box cars are practically all delivered. No deliveries have as yet been made under Series F, the chief item of which consists of 2300 coal cars.

RAW COTTON RISE RESTRICTS SOME THE SALE OF CLOTH

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 29 (Special)—The sharp advance in prices of raw cotton early this week, and the disposition of mill agents to await the United States Government report on the cotton crop before closing large contracts, have lowered below normal the sales of print cloths by Fall River manufacturers this week.

Notwithstanding these significant facts, the sales of the week have totaled about 150,000 pieces, which bespeaks better conditions in the local cloth market than have existed in the last few months.

The sales that have been made have been confined to spots or to contracts for nearby delivery. Excellent demand has been observed for 36-inch goods. Interest in the narrower and wider plain goods has diminished.

Price quotations: 38½-inch, 64 x 60, 11c; 39-inch, 56 x 44, 9¼c; 27-inch, 64 x 60, 7¾c; 27-inch, 56 x 52, 6½c; 25-inch, 56 x 44, 5⅝c.

LONDON WOOL SALES CLOSED

LONDON, Sept. 29—The wool auction sales closed yesterday, with offerings amounting to 7885 bales. It was a moderate assortment, and was steadily absorbed.

The sales closed steady. Coarse crossbreds and inferior merinos advanced 5 to 10 per cent, but Cape of Good Hope and Natal declined 5 per cent. During the series the American trade bought 1000 bales, the home trade 95,000, and the Continent 96,000, while 31,000 were held over.

CLOTHIERS CLOSE VERY SUCCESSFUL TRADE CONVENTION

Hundreds of New Accounts Opened — Exhibitors Say Outlook Is Excellent

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (Special)—At the closing session of the convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, Sol Schloss of Indianapolis was elected president, succeeding Fred Volland of Topeka, Kan.

Of the 23,000 clothiers in the United States, more than a third are members of the association. The new president promised to bring most of the country's clothiers into the organization during the next year. He said:

"The clothing trade is one of the largest industries in the United States, and it will be my purpose during the next year to make it the best industry in the world, not only for those who are engaged in the business, but also for the public at large."

During the closing day there was upward of $1,000,000 worth of goods sold. The opportunity this exposition has offered to merchants has been the greatest of any of these merchandise fairs and it has also been an opportunity for the manufacturer to meet new accounts. One clothing house opened 143 new accounts, a novelty goods house specializing in leather goods opened 60 new accounts, and an underwear house opened 320 new accounts.

Prospects for future business are excellent asserted the exhibitors. Definite dates for the seasonal showing of underwear was decided upon, beginning with Oct. 1 for medium weights, Dec. 1 for heavies, March 1 for medium weights and June 1 for light weights.

Glove dates were also chosen with leather gloves for Oct. 1 and fabric or silk for May 1. Two special hat days each year will be extensively featured, it was decided in the convention, somewhat on the plan of Mothery's Day, one for the straw hats and one for the felts, the dates to be announced later.

Plans are abroad for forming a national manufacturers' group, to work with the other national associations in dealing with terms, cancellations, and returns, and also to put over quick action on points of importance in the men's wear trade. Retailers of southern states announced a convention and exposition for next May, to be held in New Orleans. Local houses in the market have had an excellent week of business, due to the great deal of buying by the retailers who were in the city, which was in addition to the buying at the Pier, where the convention and exposition was held.

HIGH SEPTEMBER COPPER SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Foreign sales by American copper producers are estimated at 80,000,000 pounds for September. This approximates foreign shipments for August, and is the highest for any month in the last three years, and probably the highest for any post-war month.

Most of the foreign business has been for prompt shipment. Consequently it is estimated that foreign shipments for September will be about the same as for August, when they were around 80,000,000 pounds.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company has curtailed its iron output to 43 per cent of capacity. Two furnaces have just been blown out, making a total of four that have ceased operations this month. The company now has three stacks running, compared with seven a month ago.

NORFOLK ROAD IS DOING WELL

Eight Months Ended Aug. 31, Last, Profitable Period

The Norfolk & Western road in the eight months ended with August, last, earned the entire 1923 fixed charges and preferred stock dividend requirement, and had a balance equal to $5.93 a share for the common stock.

Net earnings in the last four months of 1923, therefore, will be applicable to the common stock.

August gross was $8,710,000, an increase of $803,000, or 10.1 per cent, as compared with the corresponding month last year; eight months' gross was $62,294,000, an increase of $797,000, or 1.2 per cent, over the first eight months of last year.

August net was $1,746,000, an increase of only $135,000 over last year's figure; for eight months ended August net amounted to $12,660,000. This was $4,773,000, or 27.3 per cent, less than the total reported in the first eight months of 1922.

Adding other income of $454,000, the gross income in the eight months was $13,114,000. Interest on funded debt in the period totaled $3,082,000, leaving net income at $10,032,000. Deducting the preferred dividend requirement for eight months leaves a balance of $9,419,000 for the common, or the equivalent of $7.36 a share.

Several factors are responsible for the smaller net this year. First, Norfolk & Western, serving a non-union coal field, benefited by the coal strike last year; second, it is charging off more heavily to maintenance and transportation this year than last.

The maintenance item took $24,772,000, or 39.7 per cent of gross, in the eight months, compared with $21,318,000, or 34.6 per cent of gross, in the corresponding period of 1922. Transportation took $21,285,000, or 34.1 per cent of gross, this year, as compared with $18,311,000, or 29.7 per cent of gross, in the first eight months of last year.

GENERAL TREND OF TRADE IS FORWARD

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Bradstreet's says:

While there is a considerable degree of irregularity still reported in trade, crops and industry, the general trend of distributive trade, corresponding to stimulating causes hitherto noted, is still forward. Fall buying in wholesale and jobbing lines is slightly better than a week ago, whereas retail buying gains more slowly. Industry, too, shows a slight gain on the whole, and collections are rather better.

Free marketing of cotton at good, though not peak prices for the season, has given more snap to southern trade, especially in Texas. Atlantic Seaboard states report gains in retail trade due to crop marketing and the ending of strikes.

Cooler weather, crop marketing and fall festivals help western trade, and Pacific Coast reports are rather more cheerful in such lines as lumber. The apparel trades, as usual at this season, note especial activity.

DRY GOODS TRADE EXPANDS

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—Wholesale dry goods business continues to expand, with a very noticeable gain this week in the volume and number of road orders in comparison with the corresponding week of last year. A more cheerful and optimistic tone pervades the market and retail field and dealers feel freer in making commitments for their autumn and Christmas business, says the John V. Farwell Company.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 29—Money today was 2¾ per cent and discount rates—short bills 3¼ per cent; three months' bills 3⅛ @3¼ per cent.

NO EXTENSIVE RISE IN FRANC IS LOOKED FOR

Recent Upward Movement Caused by Speculation—No Accumulation by Banks

That the German capitulation will not bring an extensive upward movement in the franc, is the almost unanimous opinion elicited in a canvass of bankers in touch with the foreign situation.

As predicted early in September, abandonment of passive resistance brought an immediate flurry of short covering which resulted in a rise from around $.0560 to a high of $.0628½ last Tuesday, but there is doubt in many quarters as to whether the latter level can be maintained unless negotiations for a final reparations settlement progress more quickly than generally expected.

The recent upward movement was almost entirely on short covering, as there was little long speculation except for quick turnovers. There was practically no accumulation by banks, which have done little but watch the market the past week.

Short Commitments Heavy

Short commitments have been heavy here and in Europe for more than a year, but operators in position to judge the trend began to buy quietly almost a month ago, and, when capitulation became certain, refused to sell until the rate went well above $.06. Thus the rise was out of proportion to business done. There was little accumulation by commercial interests for future needs.

Traders point out that abandonment of passive resistance will bring no direct change in the French financial position, although it is a step toward a definite settlement of reparations. Experience indicates that agreement between France and Germany as to what constitutes just reparations is still in the distant future.

A continued upward trend at this time would be predicated on a complete change in French financial policy, but except for sentimental reasons would be no more desirable to French industrial and commercial interests than a sharp downward movement. The French trade balance is no longer the dominant factor in exchange.

Balanced Budget the Need

Until payments begin to flow inward from Germany, francs are not expected to move permanently upward unless Government expenditures and receipts begin to approach a balance, and a balanced budget can only follow cessation of Government capital exports and the end of internal borrowing for unproductive reconstruction in devastated areas.

Reconstruction will hardly be discontinued, for that would result in unemployment and an industrial depression. The cessation of capital exports would have the same effect, for unless credits are opened for French allies in central Europe, the latter cannot take French exports.

Further political considerations would prevent such action. In the last two years those credits have exceeded 2,000,000,000 francs.

General speculative buying of francs for a rise is the only factor which might cause an extensive upward movement. Few bankers expect this, for the French Government financial position is such that bearish opinion on francs predominates in London, and also in New York, although not to the same extent.

Rises from the present levels would probably result in short sales on a large scale from both markets.

The Ruralist and His Problems

THE Ruralist counted 49 different varieties of apples at a little country fair this week, all grown in one county. Our grandfathers used to pride themselves on the number of different kinds of fruit they could raise. Now the tendency among orchardists is toward a selection of a few standard varieties. Of the 49 apples at the country fair, probably not over 10 are of market importance and not half that number are generally grown in that section in marketable quantity.

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But the fair wouldn't be as satisfying without the 49 varieties. A country fair is, after all, primarily a spectacle. We go to see the biggest and the best and the most of everything; to see more kinds and colors of cows than we had before been aware of; to admire gorgeous tapestries of fruits and vegetables and grain; to rediscover lost arts in needlework; to find such perfection of farm product as we know we shall never see in the fields.

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There must be something of the superlative about a fair to attract an American crowd. And apparently the farther the superlative can be carried, the more satisfying it becomes to the greater number. And so we have the stupendous spectacles of many ringed circuses drawing their hundreds of thousands of paying spectators, and selling exhibit and sales-booth space for hundreds of thousands of dollars; all calling themselves fairs, and most of them "country fairs," even if they are held in large cities and patronized chiefly by people who have not, within one generation at least, known the smell of plowed fields or new-cut hay. They seem to have at least one thing in common—that they have built their expositions about a cattle show as a central exhibit. And it must be admitted that they do secure splendid cattle to exhibit, which undoubtedly do something to develop a more or less intelligent interest in agriculture.

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Of course, the real, old-time country fair was—and, where it still survives, still is—a very different affair. It was essentially a social gathering. Rarely did the fair association attempt to make any money above the cost of maintaining the fair grounds. There was enough spectacle to draw the country folk, but the exhibits of farm products and local live stock formed the principal displays. The farm people came in, in their carryalls and gigs, to spend the day visiting with the neighbors on the other side of the county. It was the annual outing for many a farm family, and visiting day for half the county.

It is at the old-time fair that the ox-pulling contests were and are the leading attraction. The owner of the pair of oxen that hauls out the heaviest load on the stone drag has won a place in local fame that no other achievement could accord. Oxen are growing ever more rare even in the most remote back country places. The day of the ox was the day of cheap hay and hand mowing. He is a more patient animal than the horse and preferred by many farmers for that reason to plow or work in the woods, and in the snow, to drag stones or pull stumps. But the ox moves too slowly to work a modern mowing machine, and his huge appetite for hay makes him a formidable boarder in the barn, at present prices of hay, unless a quantity of rough forage is available. One still finds oxen at some country fairs. But the passing of the ox is taking from the fair much of its original character and picturesque spectacle. The everpresent automobile, too, is robbing the country fair of its rural atmosphere. And the larger expositions at the county centers are now within reach of the farthest farms by automobile over state highways. With the coming of the automobile and radio and the telephone line to remove the isolation of the country, the function of the country fair as county visiting day is gone.

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Fall brings back school days, and in many farm homes school opening is an occasion of leave takings that the town family experiences only when the son or daughter starts for college. When the farm boy or girl enters high school it often means leaving home for the winter, to board with relatives or friends in a town 10 to 20 miles distant. Entering upon this out of town schooling is comparable with the going away to college. And probably a larger proportion of these country high school pupils work their way in school than do college students. By waiting on table, tending furnaces, clerking in a store or helping about the house or office, many whose parents cannot afford the cost of their board away from home earn their expenses. And they win their share of the scholastic prizes, too.

✧ ✧ ✧

It is doubtless in part at least because of this necessity of leaving the home village to complete their high school work that so many of the brightest boys and girls seek employment in the towns after school. That country community which supports its own high school takes an important step toward keeping its youth to carry on the home farms and industries.

GAS

At the Home Heating Exhibition

165 Tremont Street
Boston

You are cordially invited to visit this exhibition.

There are now many homes, offices, factory buildings, that depend on gas exclusively for heating.

One such residence is pictured here.

It is heated by a direct hot water system, the heat being furnished by a gas hot water boiler located in the cellar.

Gas boilers for hot water, steam, vapor vacuum or hot air systems are automatically controlled.

When you light the gas in October you adjust the thermostat to furnish a desired and regular temperature.

The next time you visit the cellar is in the spring when you turn off the gas. In the meantime you have given no thought to coal, its storage, or the removal of ashes.

Gas fired boilers and home heating systems to fit all requirements are being explained and shown at the HOME HEATING EXHIBITION. You will find it profitable and interesting to visit it.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.
DANA D. BARNUM, President.



"GAS IS BOSTON'S FUEL"

REACTIONARY TREND AGAIN PRONOUNCED

Some Stocks Make New Low Records for the Year—Rails Firm

Speculators for the decline caused a sharp reaction in today's New York stock market but an irregular recovery took place before the close.

Motor and motor accessory shares were hammered down 1 to 3 points. Rails, oils, Baldwin and U. S. Steel held relatively firm.

Several weak spots were uncovered among the specialties, Burns Brothers A dropping to a new low price for the year. Studebaker and American Woolen also touched new lows, although the latter made up its loss and moved to higher ground before the close. Corn Products also rallied strongly.

The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 400,000 shares.

Active U. S. Government bonds were again under pressure in the early hours today, several of them selling at near their low prices for the year.

Encouraging news from abroad strengthened the foreign issues slightly, but trading was dull. Reported dissolution of the offering syndicate was held responsible for a drop of 4⅞ points in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 6s. Mariano Oil 8s dropped 1⅜. Railroad liens moved irregularly within narrow limits.

OILS AS CLASS HAVE HEAVY WEEK IN LONDON LIST

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—The general trend of prices on the stock exchange here during the last week has been downward, although early in the week French buying, which followed the Ruhr surrender, had a stimulating effect in some sections of the market. Nevertheless, movements, on the whole, have been slight except in oils, which have given way considerably because of the cut in the petrol price.

Russian oils are an exception, and there has been a noticeable improvement in this section recently—North Caucasian (a shell subsidiary), for example, standing today at 11s. 3d., compared with 7s. 6d. on Sept. 17. Other Russian issues have shown similar strength, the 5 per cent bonds of 1906 having risen from £8 on Sept. 4 to £11, and Russo-Asiatic Consolidated (a mining company whereof Leslie Urquhart is chairman) has risen from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d in the last few days. The reason for this gain is probably connected with hopes aroused by the arrival of the new Russian trade delegation in London.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

	£	S.	D.	*Net Chge
War Loan 5% 1929-47	102	7	6	+ 7½
Brit C & C Mfg Ltd pf	..	12	3	— ¾
do ordy	..	11	.	— 1
Courtaulds	3	3	.	— 1¼
Dunlop Rubber ordy	..	7	6	
Ang-Am Corp So Africa	1	4	9	+ ¾
De Beers Cons dfd	12	15	.	+ 5
Rand Mines Ltd	2	16	9	+ 2¾
Ang-Am Oil Ltd	8	1	3	— 1½
Brit Contr Ltd pf	..	7	3	
do ordy	..	6	9	— ¼
Royal Dutch ordy	29	2	6	—15
Shell Trad & Trans ordy	3	..	.	—10
Radio Corp of Am pf	2	10	.	
do com	..	13	3	+ ¼

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal Rate	5 %	5¼%
Outside com'cial paper	5 @5¼	5@5¼
Year money	5¼@5½	5@5½
Customers' Com'l l'ns	5 @5½	5@5½
Individual cus. col. lns	5½	5½

	Today	Last Prev.
Bar silver in New York	64⅜c	64c
Bar silver in London	31⅛d	31⅝d
Bar gold in London	90s 7d	90s 7d
Mexican dollars	49⅛c	48⅞c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	2⅛	2⅛

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$66,000,000	$738,000,000
Year ago today	54,000,000	
Balances	28,000,000	75,000,000
Year ago today	17,000,000	....
Exchgs for week	320,000,000	3,682,000,000
Week year ago	302,000,000	....
F. R. bank credit	28,083,623	68,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime, Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛%@4¼%
30@60 days	4⅛ @4¼
Under 30 days	4⅛ @4¼
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4¼ @4⅜
30@60 days	4¼ @4⅜
Under 30 days	4¼ @4⅜
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4¼ @4⅜
30@60 days	4¼ @4⅜
Under 30 days	4¼ @4⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5
Berlin	90	Paris	5
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bombay	4	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	4½
Copenhagen	6	Tokyo	3
Christiania	6	Vienna	9
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.54½	$4.54⅞	$4.8648
Cables	4.54¾	4.55¼	4.8648
French francs	.0614¼	.0615	.193
Belgian francs	.0522½	.0523	.193
Swiss francs	.1785	.1783½	.193
Lire	.0456¼	.0460	.193
†Marks	.0000055	.0000055	.238
Holland	.3928	.3928	.402
Sweden	.2649	.2648	.268
Norway	.1591	.1590	.268
Denmark	.1787	.1782	.268
Spain	.1368	.1381	.193
Portugal	.0420	.0420	1.08
Greece	.0165	.0165	.193
†Austria	.0141⅛	.0141⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3350	.3330	.9648
Brazil	.1000	.0976	.3244
†Poland	.0030	.0031¼	.238
†Hungary	.057	.057	.203
Jugoslavia	.0112	.0118	.193
Finland	.0268¾	.0270	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0300	.0301	.2026
Rumania	.0046¾	.0046½	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7025	.7100	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5225	.5275	.78
Bombay	.3070	.3080	.4866
Yokohama	.4865	.4870	.4984
Uruguay	.7662½	.7650	1.0342
Chile	.1240	.1225	.865
Peru	4.15	4.15	4.8665

† Cents a thousand.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Sept.29	Last Sept.28
Ajax Rubber	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	5⅝
Allied Chem	63	63½	62⅝	62¾	64
Allis Chalm	40¼	40¼	40	40	40¾
Am Ag Chem	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Am Ag Ch pf	36	36¼	36	36¼	36½
Am Bosch	29½	29½	28½	29	29½
Am Brake Sh	70	70	70	70	....
Am Can	90	90⅝	89¾	90¾	90⅛
Am Can pf	107	107	107	107	107
Am Car & F	153½	153½	153½	153½	155
Am Cot Oil	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	....
Am Cot Oil pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
Am Express	90¼	90¼	90	90¼	90
Am H & L pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	....
Am Inter Corp	16	16	16	16	16½
Am La France	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	....
Am Lin Oil	16½	16½	16½	16½	16⅞
Am Loco	69½	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	69
Am Metals	43½	43½	43	43	....
Am Saf Razor	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
Am Ship & C	11¼	11¼	11	11	....
Am Sm & R	57½	57½	57	57	56¾
Am Steel Fdys	35½	35½	35	35	35½
Am Sugar	61¾	62	61	61⅞	62
Am Tel & C	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	....
Am Tel & Tel	122¾	122⅞	122⅝	122⅞	122⅞
Am W W & E	38	38	38	38	....
Am W W 6% pf	61	61	61	61	....
Am Woolen	73½	74¼	72½	74¼	73⅛
Am Woolen pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅞
Anaconda	38¾	38¾	38⅛	38¾	38¾
Arnold Con	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Atchison	96¾	96¾	96⅝	96¾	96¾
Atchison pf	88	88	88	88	87¾
Atl Birm & A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
Atl Fruit	1	1	1	1	....
Atlas Pow n	54	54	54	54	....
Austin Nich	23½	23½	23¼	23½	23⅝
Auto Knitter	20½	20½	19½	19½	....
Baldwin	113½	114½	113	114⅝	113⅛
Balt & Ohio	55⅞	56	55⅝	56	56
Beechnut Pack	48	48	47	47	49
Beth Steel	48	48	47⅛	47⅞	47¾
Bklyn Edison	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¾
B R T full pd	31	31	31	31	31½
Buff R & P Ry	53	53	53	53	....
Burns Bros A	102	102⅝	100	102	102½
Burns Bros B	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	22
Butte Cop & Z	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
Butte & Sup	14	14	14	14	13¾
Butterick	19	19	19	19	18½
Caddo Cen Oil	2	2	1¾	1¾	2
Cal Pack	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77½
Cal Petrol new	18⅝	18½	18¼	18⅝	18⅞
Callahan Min	4½	4½	4½	4½	4
Cal & Ariz	47	47	47	47	....
Can Pacific	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	142¾
Cent Leather	16	16¼	16	16¼	16½
Cent Leath pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	43
Cerro de Pasco	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	39
Century Rib	29½	30	29½	30	29½
Chandler Mot	47	47⅝	46⅞	47	47
Ches & Ohio	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	60⅞
Chic & Alton	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
Chic & Alton pf	7	7	6¾	6¾	7
C M & St P	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝
C M & St P pf	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26⅝	27¼
Chi & N W	64	64	63¼	63⅝	64¼
C R I & Pac	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½	23⅝
C R I & P 7% pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
C St P M&Om	53	53	53	53	....
Chile Copper	26	26	26	26	25¾
Col Gas	33½	33½	33¼	33½	33½
Colum Carb	43	43	43	43	43
Col Graph	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Col Graph pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	....
Com Solvents B	17	17	17	17	....
Col South	22	22½	22	22½	22½
Con Gas	60⅝	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	60⅝
Consol Textile	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅝
Cont Can	49⅝	49⅝	48½	49½	48⅞
Cont Motors	6⅝	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
Corn Products	124⅝	126⅝	124⅝	125⅝	124½
Corn Prod pf	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116
Cosden Co	25¼	25⅝	25	25¼	25¼
Crucible	58½	58½	57⅝	58⅞	58¾
Cuba Cane	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Cuba C S pf	48	48½	47½	38½	48
Cuban Am Sug	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30⅞
Cuba Am S pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	....
Davison Chem	41⅝	42⅝	41⅜	42⅝	47
Davison rts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
De Beers	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	....
Del Lac & W	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	112
Douglas Pect	12	12	12	12	....
Dupont Co	121½	122½	121½	121¼	122
East Kodak	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞
Erie 1st pf	22	22	21⅝	22	22
Erie 2d pf	16	16	16	16	16
Famous Play	71¼	71¾	70⅝	70¾	71¼
Fisk Rubber	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	7
Fleischmann	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	42½
Gen Asphalt	28	28	28	28	28⅝
Gen Baking	82	82	82	82	81⅞
Gen Electric	169	169	168⅞	168⅞	169
Gen Motors	13¾	14	13½	13⅞	13⅞
Goodrich	22	22	22	22	22
Goodyear pf	37½	38	37½	38	38½
Great Nor Ore	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼	26¾
Great Nor pf	54	54	53½	54	54⅞
Gulf Steel	74⅝	74½	73½	74⅛	75½
Hartmann rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
Hayes Wheel	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33½	34¼
Houston Oil	50	50	50	50	51½
Hudson Motor	23	23½	22½	23	23½
Illinois Cent	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅝
Indiahoma Ref	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¼
Ind Oil & Gas	4¾	5	4⅞	5	5
Inland Steel Co	36	36¾	36	36¾	38¼
Inter Agr C pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Int Comb Eng	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20¼
Int Harv Co	73½	73½	73½	73½	73
Inter Nickel	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
Inter Pa pf sta	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Iron Products	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	37
Island O & Tr	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Inter R T	13	13	13	13	....
Kayser J	37¾	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	38
Kennecott	33	33½	32⅞	33	33
Kelly Spring	25	25	23⅞	24¼	25¾
Keystone Tire	3	3	3	3	3
Laclede Gas	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	....
Lee Rubber	17	17	16⅝	17	....
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60¼
Loews Inc	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
Loft Inc	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	....
Loose-W Bisc	50	50	50	50	50½
Mack Truck	74	74	73	73½	74
Mackay	109	109	109	109	109
Macy & Co pf	112	112	112	112	....
Mallinson	30½	30½	30	30	30½
Manati Sugar	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	....
Man Elec S	39½	39½	38½	38½	....
Man Shirt Co	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¼
Marland Oil	24⅝	24⅝	23½	24	24⅝
Max Mot A	38	38	37⅞	38	38¼
Max Mot B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
May Dept Strs	78	78	78	78	78
Mex Seaboard	9	9	9	9	9⅜
Mex Seabd ctf	9	9	9	9	9
Miami	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	23¼
Mid States Oil	5	5	4⅞	5	5
M K & T	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
M K & T pf A	29½	29¼	29½	29½	30
Mo Pacific	10	10	10	10	10¼
Mo Pacific pf	26½	26½	26¼	26½	....
Mont Power	60½	60½	60½	60½	....
Mont-Ward	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
Moon Motor	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23½
Mother Lode C	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Nash Motors	86	86	86	86	....
Nat Biscuit	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	46½
Nat En & St	53	53	52½	52½	53¾
N Y Air Brake	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
N Y Central	99⅝	99⅝	99	99¼	99⅛
N Y C & St L	73½	73½	73¼	73½	....
N Y N H & H	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
Norf & West	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	102½
North Amer	20⅞	21⅛	20½	21¼	21
Northern Pac	56½	57	55¼	56½	56⅜
Nunnally Co	8	8	8	8	8
Okla Pr & Rf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
Ontario Silver	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	....
Orpheum Cir	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	....
Orpheum Cir pf	92	92	92	92	....
Otis Elevator	122	122	122	122	122
Otis Steel	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
Otis Steel pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	....
Owens Bottle	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅝
Pacific Oil	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	36¾	36
Pan-Am Petrol	54⅝	55¼	54½	55	54
Pan-Am Pet B	53	53¼	52¼	53¼	52
Pennsylvania	42	42⅛	41¾	42	42
Penn Seaboard	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
Peoples Gas	91	91	91	91	91
Pere Marq	40½	40⅝	40½	40½	40¾
Phila Co	43⅛	43½	43	43	43¾
Phillips Pet	23¾	24⅛	23½	24⅛	24⅛
Pitts & W Va	41⅞	41⅞	40½	40½	42
Pits & W Va pf	89	89	89	89	....
Postum Cer	52	52	51½	51½	52
Pr Steel Car	49	49	49	49	49¼
Prod & Ref	23½	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23½
Pub Ser Cor	43	43	43	43	43¾
Pullman	115	116	115	115¼	115¼
Punta Sugar	54¾	54¾	54	54½	54¾
Pure Oil	17¾	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	17¾
Rand Mines	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30
Rap Transit	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅞
Rap Transit pf	36½	38	36½	38	....
Ray Consol	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼
Reading	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	73¼
Reading 1st pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	52
Replogle Steel	10¼	10¼	10	10	10½
Rep I & Steel	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42⅝	42¾
Royal Dutch	44	44	44	44	44¼
Rutland R R pf	24	24	24	24	....
St Joseph Lead	19½	19½	19½	19½	20
St L S F	18	18	18	18	18¼
St L & S W pf	56	56	56	56	56½
Savage Arms	28½	28½	28½	28½	28¾
Seabd A L	5½	5½	5½	5½	....
Sears-Roebuck	77	77	76½	77	77¾
Seneca Cop	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Shell Union O	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15¼
Shell Un Oil pf	91	92	91	92	91½
Sinclair	17¾	18	17¾	18	17⅞
Sinclair pf	82½	82½	82	82	82½
Skelley Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞
Sou Pacific	86¼	86¼	85⅞	86¼	86¼
Southern Ry	33⅝	33½	33	33½	33¼
South Ry pf	68	68	68	68	68
Spicer Mfg	14	14	14	14	14
Stand Mill	70	70	69⅞	69⅞	....
S O of Cal	51½	51½	51½	51½	51¼
S O of N J	32½	33	32¼	33	32¾
Stewart-Warn	81¾	81¾	78½	79½	82¾
Stromb-Carb	64	64	63½	63½	65
Studebaker	96	96	94½	95½	95⅝
Submarine Bt	9	9	9	9	9⅛
Sweets Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
Tenn Copper	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
Texas Co	41	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
Tex Gulf Sulp	57	57	57	57	57⅛
Tex & Pac	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	20
Tidewater Oil	101	101	101	101	101
Timken	35	35	34¾	34¾	35⅛
Transcon Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
Under Type	38	38	38	38	38¾
Union Pac	127⅝	127¾	127⅝	127¾	128
Un Alloy Steel	30	30	30	30	30½
United Fruit	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	168
Un Ry I Co	10	10	10	10	....
U S C I P	31	31	30¾	31	31½
U S Hoffman	16⅛	16¼	16	16	16¼
U S In Alcohol	52	52¾	52	52¾	53¼
U S R & Imp	93½	93½	93½	93½	94⅛
U S Rubber	38¼	38¼	37	37⅞	38¾
U S Rubber 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	93
U S Sm & Ref pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	....
U S Steel	87¼	87¼	86½	86⅞	86⅞
U S Steel pf	118	118⅛	118	118⅛	....
Utah Copper	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59⅜
Vanadium	28½	29	28⅞	29	28⅞
Va-C Chem pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
Wabash pf A	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	28⅝
Waldorf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
West Penn Co	43	43	43	43	43
Wes Maryland	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	9
Wes Md 2d pf	16	16¼	16	16¾	16⅝
Western Pac	13¼	13¼	13	13	13½
W Pacific pf	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56
Westinghouse	58¼	58¼	58	58	58¼
W & L E pf	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	....
Wh Eagle Oil	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22¼	22½
White Motor	48¼	48¼	48	48	48
White Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
Willys-Overld	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾
Willys-Ovld pf	58¼	58¼	55	57⅜	58½

*Ex-dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

Company:	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Approx. Yield
Am Thread 6s	Dec. 1,'29	101¾	102¼	5.55
Anacon Cop 6s	Jan. 1,'29	101⅝	102	5.55
do 7s	Jan. 1,'29	99¾	100	7.00
BB&RKnight 7s	Sept. 1,'30	83	87	9.60
B Stl Equip 7s	Oct. 1,'35	102⅝	103¼	6.60
Bklyn Edi 6s	Jan. 1,'30	102	103½	5.30
do 7s	Jan. 1,'30	105	106	5.80
C G Elec Lt Pow				
(Balt) 6s	Feb. 1,'49	101¾	102½	5.80
do 7s	Oct. 1,'31	105½	107	5.85
do 5½s	Sept. 1,'52	97½	98½	5.60
Cudahy Pkg 5s	Dec. 1,'46	85	86	6.15
do 5½s	Oct. 1,'37	85	85½	7.15
Ga Elec Lt 5s	July 1,'30	98½	95½	5.80
Ga Ry&Elec 5s	Jan. 1,'32	93	96	5.60
Ga Ry&Pow 6s	Apr. 1,'47	95¼	96¾	6.25
do 6s	Mch. 1,'48	95½	97½	6.20
do 7s	Nov. 1,'41	101½	102½	6.75
do 1st-ref 5s	Apr. 1,'54	84¾	86	6.00
Galena Sig O 7s	Apr. 1,'39	103¼	104	6.60
Kenneth Cop 7s	Dec. 1,'29	103½	104¼	6.15
Morris&Co 7½s	Sept. 1,'30	99	100	7.50
N E Pow 5s	July 1,'51	93	96	5.25
Robt Gair 7s	Jan. 1,'37	95	96	7.50
ShwgnW&P 5s	Jan. 1,'34	98½	100	5.80
do 5½s	Jan. 1,'50	99½	..	..
do 6s	July 1,'50	102½	104	5.70
So Cal Edi 6s	Feb. 1,'44	100¼	100⅝	5.95
do 5½s	Feb. 1,'44	95	96	5.85
do 5s	Feb. 1,'44	90	91	5.75
Swift & Co 5s	Oct. 15,'32	91¼	92	6.15

MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: The theory that one group of stocks cannot go up while the trend of the market is downward is a fallacy. During the 10 years ended in 1919, the average price of 20 industrial stocks gained 19 points, while the average of 20 railroad stocks lost 50 points. The average of 20 industrial stocks is now about 22 points higher than it was in August, 1921, but the average price of six fertilizer and farm implement manufacturing stocks is 5 points lower. Whether the trend of the market is up or down, different groups of stocks will respond to favorable or unfavorable factors affecting them.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It would be idle to deny that general business has suffered some set-back from the boom pace that had developed last spring. The readjustment in commodity prices, which at that time had become imperative, made some reaction a necessary consequence. The effects of this slowdown in business are now apparent in various lines; but what seems to be commonly overlooked is that the stock market, having lost half of the recovery from 1921, has probably discounted in large measure the lower volume of business now moving.

Secor, Reynolds & Co., New York: The market is without rallying power to any extent. To those favoring the "long" side we suggest staying out entirely for the time being and to those favoring the "short" side we will continue to recommend the sale of stocks until the character of the selling on this move weakens.

Munds & Winslow, New York: On the broad ground that conditions are sound and that investment values abound throughout the list, we favor taking a constructive position on selected issues. In steels, we favor United States Steel, Bethlehem and Gulf States; oils, Standard of Indiana, Standard of California, Sinclair, Producers & Refiners and Cosden; rails, B. & O., New York Central, Union Pacific and Wabash "A"; motors, Studebaker, and Mack Truck; sugars, American Sugar & Refining, American Beet Sugar, Punta Alegre and Cuban American; coppers, Kennecott, Utah and American Smelting & Refining.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Until some event occurs to cause speculative sentiment to veer sharply in one direction or the other, it seems likely that securities may continue within a somewhat narrow range.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: General business remains good but disappointing in comparison with the roseate expectations of last spring while costs are high and profit margins very narrow. There is no present reason to suppose that the general downward trend of industrial stocks has altered.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Nothing has happened to indicate the breaking through of former resistance points but considerable technical strength has been lost with the result that buying power must withstand considerable further pressure if this occurence is not immediately ahead.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The general support level of the main body of stocks is about to give way, and we certainly would not advise the purchase of stocks at a time when they are entering unfamiliar ground.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, show contracts awarded during the week ended Sept. 25, 1923, as $5,506,400. In the corresponding period of 1922 they were $6,335,900; in 1921 $4,379,500.

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	99	98⅞
Am Chain Stores deb 6s '33	92⅞	92
Am Smelt & R 5s Ser A '47	90½	90¼
Am Smelt & R 6s B '47	100⅞	100¾
Am Sugar 6s '37	101⅞	101⅝
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	92¼	92⅛
Am Tel & Tel 5s '46	97½	97⅛
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	116¼	116⅛
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	83½	83½
Anaconda 6s '53	96¾	96½
Anaconda 7s '38	99⅞	99¾
Ann Arbor 4s '95	55½	55½
Armour 4½s '39	83⅝	83½
A T & S F 4s '05	81¾	81¾
A T & S F 4s '09	82¼	82¼
A T & S F gen 4s '95	87⅝	87½
A T & S F adj sta 4s '95	78¼	78¼
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	106	106
B & O gold 4s '48	78½	78
B & O cv 4½s '33	82	81⅞
B & O ref 5s '95	83⅝	83¼
B & O 6s '29	100½	100½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	97⅞	97¾
Beth Steel 1st 5s '26	99	99
Beth Steel 5s '36	88	88
Beth Steel 5½s '53	88¾	88¾
Beth Steel 6s A '48	97¾	97¼
Brier Hill Stl 5½s '42	94	93¼
Bklyn Ed 5s Ser A '49	96¾	96½
Bklyn Ed 6s ser B '30	103⅝	102⅝
Bklyn Ed 7s Ser C '30	105¼	105⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 7s '32	109½	109½
Buff Roch & Pitts 4½s '57	86½	86½
Bush Term cn 5s '55	84½	84½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	91⅛	91⅛
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	112½	112⅛
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	78¾	78¾
Canada So 5s '62	96¼	96¼
Caro Clinch & O 6s '52	96	95
Casth Adir 4s	77⅜	77⅜
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	97¼	97
C & O 4½s '29	82¾	82¾
C & O 4½s '30	85¾	85¾
C & O cv 5s '46	86⅜	86
Chi & Alt 3½s '50	30½	30½
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	76¼	76¼
Chi & Gr West 4s '59	44⅞	44⅞
Chi & Gt West (new) 4s	42	42
Chi & Nwst 3½s	70½	70½
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	69⅜	69
C B & Q (Ill div) 3½s '49	79¾	79¾
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	56¼	56⅛
C M & St P ref 4½s 2014	51⅝	51⅜
C M & St P cv 5s 2014	57¼	57¼
C M & St P 4s '89	72¾	72¾
Chicago Railway 5s '27	73¾	73¾
Chi Union Sta 6½s '63	113	113
C R I & Pac ref 4s '34	73⅞	73⅞
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	98⅝	98½
Cincinnati Gas 5½s '61	96	96
C C C & St L gen 4s '93	78½	78½
C C C & St L deb 4½s '31	91	91
C C C & St L ref 6s A '29	101⅜	101¼
Cleve Union Term 5s '73	95	94⅞
Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	101½	101½
Col & South 4½s '37 w i	80¾	80¾
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	85½	85½
Con Coal of Mid 5s '50	86⅞	86⅞
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	93⅛	92¾
Cuba Cane cv deb 7s '30	87½	87½
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	106¾	106¾
Cuba R R 1st 5s '52	84½	83½
Cuba R R 7½s '36	100	100
Cumb Tel & Tel 5s '37	92½	92½
Del & Hudson ref 4s '43	83¼	83¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	97½	97½
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	41½	41½
Detroit Ed 5s '40	94⅞	94⅞
Detroit Un Rwys 4½s '32	86¼	85¼
Diamond Match 7½s '35	105⅛	105⅛
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	103⅜	103½
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	100¼	100¼
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	92	91⅝
Erie gen lien 4s '96	49½	49¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	52	52
Erie cv 4s D '53	56¼	56¼
Erie pr lien 4s '96	57¾	57¾
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	88⅝	88⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	103	103
Framerican 7½s '42	89	89
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s '42	101	101
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	101	101
Goodrich B F ctf 6½s '47	99⅝	99
Goodyear deb 8s '31	101⅞	101½
Goodyear c f 8s '41	116¼	116⅛
Granby Min 8s '25	92½	92½
Great Northern 1st 4½s '61	86⅝	86⅝
Great Nor 7s '36	106	105¾
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 6s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 7s '40	112	112
Havana Elec Ry L & P 5s '54	83	83
Hock Val 1st 4½s '99	82¼	82¼
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	59¾	59½
Hud & Man ref 5s '57	81¼	80⅝
Humble O & R deb 5½s '32	94⅞	94¾
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	93⅜	93¼
Ill Cent 5½s '34	101	100⅝
Indiana Stl 1st 5s '52	99⅛	99⅛
Inter Agri 5s '32	65½	65½
Int M Marine 6s '41	77	76⅝
Int Paper ref 5s B '47	83¼	83¼
Inter R T ref 5s '66	60	59¼
Inter R T ref 5s sta	58⅝	58½
Inter R T 6s '32	57½	57½
Inter R T 7s '32	85½	84⅞
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	38½	38¼
Kan C Pow & L 5s '52	89½	89½
Kan City Southern 3s '50	69½	69½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	79⅜	79⅜
Kansas Gas 6s '52	93¾	93¾
Kayser J sta 4s	77⅜	77⅛
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	105¼	105⅛
Keokuk & Des M 5s '23	66	66
Kinney & Co cv 7½s '36	101⅝	101⅝
Lake Shore & M S 4s '28	93¾	93¾
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	98⅛	98⅛
Louis & Nash 4s '31	88½	88¼
Louis & Nash 5s 2003	95½	95½
Lou & Nash 7s '30	106¾	106¾
Louis Gas & Elec 5s '52	87	87
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	97½	97½
Man Railway cn 4s '90	56⅝	56½
Marland Oil 7½s B '31	100	99⅞
Marland Oil 7½s '31 with war	112	112
Marland Oil 8s '31	100	98⅝
Mer & Mfrs Ex 7s '42	105	105
Mex Pet of Dela 8s '36	103	103
Mich Cent deb 4s '29	91¼	91¼
Midvale cv 5s '36	86	86
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s A '51	89½	89½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	81¼	81
Minn & St Louis 4s '49	19⅝	19⅝
Minn & St Louis fd 5s '62	15¾	15½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	73¾	73½
Mo K & T 5s A '62	77⅜	77
Mo K & T 4s B '62	63⅛	63⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	52½	52
Mo K & T 6s C '32	94	94
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	50½	50¼
Mo Pac ref 5s '26	94⅝	94⅝
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	90	89⅞
Montreal Tram 5s '41	88¾	88¾
Nat Acme 7½s '31	93	93
Nassau El 4s '51	41	41
Nash Chat & St L 5s '28	99	99
N O T & M Ter 4s '53	73¼	73¾
N Y Cent 3½s '97	73¼	73¼
N Y Cent con 4s '98	79¼	79¼
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	94¾	94⅝
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	104	103⅞
N Y Chi & St L 6s '31	100	99⅛
NY NH & H 3½s '54	35⅛	35⅛
N Y N H & H 6s '48	56	56
NY NH & H ext deb 7s fcs '25	59¼	59¼
N Y Ry 4s ctf of deb	28½	28½
N Y Ry 5s '42	2½	2½
N Y Ry ctf 5s '42	2	2
N Y Steam 6s '42	94	93¾
N Y Tel 6s '41	104½	104¼
Niagara Falls P 5s '32	100	99¼
Niagara Falls P 6s '32	103⅞	103⅞
Norf So ref 5s '61	63½	63½
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	91⅞	91½
Nor Pac 4s '97	82½	82½
Nor Pac 6s 2047	103¾	103¾
Nor States Power 5s '41	90	90
Nor States Power 6s '41	99⅞	99⅝
Nor-W Bell Tel 7s '41	107⅝	107½
Ore S Line 4s '29	92⅛	92⅛
Ore & Cal 5s '27	99	99
Oriental Dev 6s '53	90	89
Pac G & E 5s '42	89½	89
Pac T & T fd 5s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	102⅝	102⅝
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	89½	89¼
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	99	98¼
Penn R R 6½s '36	107⅛	107¾
Penn R R 7s '30	109	108⅞
Peoples Gas 6s '43	104½	104⅜
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	99¾	99⅝
Philadelphia Co 5½s '38	90⅝	90⅝
Pierce-Arrow deb 8s '43	74	73⅛
P C C & St L 4½s B '63	94¼	94¼
P C C & St L con 4s D	91¼	91⅛
Pressed Steel Car 5s	90	90
Prod & Refin 8s '31	102	102
Punta Sugar 7s '37	110	110
Rapid Trans 6s '58	65⅝	65⅜
Reading 4s '97	87	86⅛
Reading 4s '97 ctfs	86¾	86¾
Rep I & Steel 5s '40	89¾	89¾
Rep Iron & Steel 5½s '53	87½	87½
R I A & L 4½s '34	72	72
Rogers Brown Iron 7s '42	80	80
Seaboard A L adj 5s '49	30⅞	30½
Seaboard A L ref 4s '59	44⅝	44⅝
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	99	99
Sheffield Farms 6½s '42	101⅞	101⅞
Sinclair C O P 6s '26	94¾	94¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	81¼	80¾
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	86	85⅞
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	93¾	93½
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '25	96	95¾
So Bell Tel 5s '41	94	94
So Pac cv 4s '29	92	92
So Pac clt 4s '49	81½	81½
So Pac fd 4s '55	84¼	84¼
So P R Sugar 7s '41	100	100
So Railway 4s '56	68	67⅞
So Railway 5s '94	94½	94½
So Railway 6½s '56	100¾	100½
St L & S F 4s A '50	65¾	65½
St L & S F 5s B '50	81	81
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	99	99
St L & S F adj 6s '55	73	72⅞
St L & S F inc 6s '60	62½	62½
St L I M & S (R&G) 4s '33	74¾	74½
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	105	104¾
Third Av adj 5s '60	49¼	49¼
T St L & W 3½s '25	94⅞	94⅞
T St L & W 4s '50	68⅝	68⅝
Toledo Traction 6s '25	98	98
Union Bag & P 6s A '42	97	97
Union Elec L 5s '33	91½	91
Union Pac ref 4s 2008	81	81
Union Pac 4s '47	90⅝	90½
Union Pac 6s '28	103	103
Union Tank C 7s '30	103¾	103¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	85½	85½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	105½	105¼
U S Smelting 6s '26	99¾	99¾
U S Steel 5s '63	101⅜	101½
Utah Power 5s '44	88⅝	87⅞
Vertientes Sug 7s '42	96½	96½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	85⅝	85⅝
Warner Sugar 7s '41	102¼	102⅛
West Maryland 4s '52	48⅝	58
W Penn Power 5s E '63	88½	88
W Penn Power 7s D '46	104½	104½
West Pac 1st 5s '46	78	78
West Shore 4s 2361	77½	77⅛
West Union 5s '38	98½	98½
West Union 6½s '50	109	109
Westinghouse 7s '31	107¼	107¼
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	94½	94½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	96¾	94½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Spt.29	Spt.28
3½s 1927	99.17	99.17	99.10	99.18	99.17
1st 4¼s '47	97.29	97.29	97.22	97.22	97.31
2d 4¼s '42	97.26	97.29	97.22	97.22	97.28
3d 4¼s '28	98.25	98.27	98.23	98.25	98.27
4th 4¼s '38	97.28	97.28	97.22	97.24	97.30
US 4¼s '52	99.20	99.20	99.13	99.16	99.21

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 97.3 as 97 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Anton-Jurgens Mar 6s '47	77⅞	77⅞
Argentine 5s '45	81	81
Argentine 7s '27	101½	101½
Austrian Gov 7s '43	88⅛	88⅛
City Berne 8s '45	108	107½
City Bordeaux 6s '34	79	79
City Christiania 8s '45	107½	107¼
City Copenhagen 5½s '44	89	89
City Lyons 6s '34	79¾	79¾
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	90½	90½
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	90	90
City San Paulo 8s '52	95⅛	95⅛
City Zurich 8s '45	109	108
Dept Seine 7s '42	86½	86½
Dom Canada 5s '26	99¾	99¾
Dom Canada 5s '31	99⅝	99½
Dom Canada 5s '52	98⅞	98¾
Dom Canada 5½s '29	101	100⅞
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	85½	86½
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	91¾	91¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	96⅞	96⅝
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	96⅜	96¼
French Republic 7½s '41	94⅞	94⅝
French Republic 8s '45	98¾	98½
Holland Am L 6s '47	83½	83½
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	92½	92¾
K Belgium 6s '25	96¾	96¾
K Belgium 7½s '45	100¼	100¼
K Belgium 8s '41	101¾	101⅝
K Denmark 6s '47	96	96
K Italy 6½s '25	96	95¾
K Netherlands 6s '72	97½	97
K Norway 6s '52	95¾	95¾
K Serbs Croats 8s '62	66½	66½
K Sweden 6s '39	104⅝	104—
Paris Lyons M 6s '58	73¼	72¾
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	88	87¾
Rep Chile 8s '26	103½	102¾
Rep Chile 7s '42	94½	94
Rep Chile 8s '41	104¼	103¾
Rep Colombia 6½s '27	92	92
Rep Czechoslovakia 8s '51	94	93¾
Rep Cuba 5s '04	98¼	98¼
Rep Cuba 5½s	90¾	90½
Rep Panama 5½s '23	96½	96
Rep Uruguay 8s '46	101½	101½
S Queensland 6s '47	100¾	100½
S Queensland 7s '41	107	106⅞
Swiss Conf 8s '40	112	112
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	111½	111⅛
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	101¾	101¼
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	78¼	78¼
U S Brazil 7½s '52	101	101
U S Brazil 8s '41	94½	94
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	89	89

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Butte & London	.05	.05	.05
Calaveras	2½	2½	2½
Champion	21	15	21
Chief Cons Min	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
City Serv B share	13	13	13
Crystal Cop	58	55	58
Eureka	.10	.08½	.10
Gold Road	14	13	14
Paymaster	25	25	25
Seaboard Oil-Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
United Verde Ext	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
Verde Central Copper	5½	5½	5½
Verde Mines	.39	.39	.39

Total sales 99,850 shares.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	28.95	28.95	28.62	28.63	28.82
Dec.	28.68	28.69	28.30	28.30	28.65
Jan.	28.18	28.18	27.75	27.80	28.16
Mar.	28.12	28.12	27.78	27.83	28.14
May	28.10	28.13	27.74	27.76	28.07
July	27.45	27.48	27.15	27.17	27.48

Spots, 29.40, down 15.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	28.10	28.14	27.88	27.88	28.17
Dec.	28.00	28.08	27.77	27.77	28.07
Jan.	27.88	27.92	27.62	27.62	27.94

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	16.37	16.39	16.33	16.39	16.35
Dec.	16.00	16.00	15.91	15.95	15.94
Jan.	15.77	15.77	15.70	15.74	15.72
Mar.	15.52	15.52	15.47	15.50	15.48
May	15.30	15.30	15.24	15.26	15.24
July	14.87	14.87	14.83	14.85	14.84

Spots, 17.13d., up 22 points. Sales, 3000 bales.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT				
Spt	1.04½	1.04½	1.02⅝	1.02¾
Dec	1.06½	1.06½	1.05⅛	1.05⅜
My	1.10½	1.10½	1.09½	1.09⅝
CORN				
Spt	.92½	.92½	.89¾	.90½
Dec	.73	.73	.71¾	.72⅛
M'y	.72⅜	.72⅜	.70⅞	.71¼
OATS				
Sept.	.41⅞	.41⅞	.40⅜	.40⅜
Dec.	.42⅞	.42⅞	.42¼	.42⅜b
May	.44⅞	.44⅞	.44¼	.44⅜
LARD				
Sept	12.17	12.17	12.10	12.15
Oct	12.07	12.10	11.95	12.00

b Bid.

CORDAGE CONCERN'S GAINS

Sales of the Plymouth Cordage Company for the year ended July 31, last, totaled $13,750,000, compared with $11,500,000 in 1922. The actual poundage sold was greater than in 1922, and the average price received was higher.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Interest in trading on the curb exchange this week centered in the Standard Oil group because of reports that interests affiliated with those companies had obtained large holdings of important independent corporations. The tone alternated between strength and weakness, with vigorous advances yesterday, which brought some of those stocks up to the highest levels reached in recent weeks.

Standard Oil of New York rose over three points from the low level of the week, and International Petroleum made a new high for recent trading. Independent oil stocks moved within narrow limits, some of them showing losses at the end of the week.

Industrial issues were irregular; movements in that group included frequent declines and rallies. Gillette Safety Razor, after selling down from 258½ to 250¼, recovered all its loss. Checker Cab moved up four points, because of pending new financial arrangements. Some of the other motor stocks, after declines in the early trading, developed strength in the last few days. Bridgeport Machine reflected renewed interest and made a moderate gain. Chicago Nipple issues were irregular, but became strong in the late trading.

Mining stocks were more active with heavy trading at advances.

Sales		High	Low	Close
	INDUSTRIALS			
200	Acme Coal new	1½	1½	1½
200	Armour Co pf	89½	88½	89¼
100	Atlantic Fruit Co	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
400	Bridgeport Mach	10¼	10⅛	10¼
100	Brit Int Corp A	18	18	18
400	Brooklyn City R R	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
200	Centrifugal C I Pipe	20	19⅞	20
400	Dubilier Cond & R	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	Du Pont Motor	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Durant Motors	29	29	29
10	Elec Bond & Shr pf	97	97	97
100	Glen Alden Coal	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
300	Goodyear Tire	10¾	10¼	10¾
500	Mesabi Iron	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Nat Supply Co	56½	56½	56½
100	Radio Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Read rts w i	20½	20½	20½
200	Reo Motor Truck	16¾	16⅝	16¾
100	Stutz Motor	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10	Swift & Co	102	102	102
200	Technical Prod	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	United Shoe Mch	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Cent Ter Suf pf	4	4	4
200	Gold Dust Corp	20	20	20
500	Gleasonite Prod	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
500	Internatl C I	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
100	Kresge Stores	35	35	35
200	Springfield Body	19	18¾	19
100	Studebaker W R	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
	STANDARD OILS			
10	Buckeye Pipe Line	80	80	80
700	Humble Oil	29¼	28½	29¼
275	Imperial Oil Canada	99½	98	99
3300	International Pet	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
20	Magnolia Petroleum	128	128	128
500	Nat Trans	24¼	23¾	23¾
10	Northern P L	105	105	105
800	Ohio Oil	54¼	53½	54¼
10	Prairie Oil & Gas	156½	156½	156½
30	Prairie Pipe Line	98½	98½	98½
50	South Penn Oil	120	120	120
4400	S O Ind	53⅞	53⅜	53¾
1100	S O N Y	41	40½	41
30	Swan & Finch	24	23	23
700	Vacum Oil	48½	48⅜	48⅜
600	Carib Syndicate	3⅞	3¾	3¾
30	Cities Service	130	129½	129½
300	Cities Ser "B" ctfs	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
500	Cities Ser pr	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞
1000	Cities Ser scrip	80	80	80
2000	Cities Ser cash scrip	70	70	70
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
200	erby Oil	6	6	6
200	Glenrock Oil	78	78	78
200	Gulf Oil	50⅝	50¼	50¼
200	Humphreys Oil	48½	48½	48½
500	Marland Oil of Mex	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Mexican Eagle Oil	5¼	5	5¼
200	Mutual Oil ctf	9¼	9⅛	9¼
800	New Bradford	4¼	4	4
1400	Royal Canadian	3¼	3	3¼
100	Salt Creek	17¾	17¾	17¾
2600	South States Oil	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
	MINING			
100	Amal Lead & Zinc	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
100	Hecla Mining	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
600	New Dominion	3	2⅞	3
900	Nipissing	5⅝	5½	5½
1000	Western Utah Cop	32	32	32
	BONDS			
4	Amer Cotton Oil 6s	98	97⅞	98
2	Amer Gas & Elec 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Anaconda Cop 6s	101⅝	101¼	101¼
7	Anglo-Am Oil 7½s	102	101⅞	102
12	Armour & Co 5½s	89⅜	89¼	89¼
16	Beaver Board 8s	70	70	70
1	Bethlehem Stl 7s '35	103	103	103
1	Charcoal Iron 8s	92	92	92
2	Cities Service 7s B	106	106	106
5	Cities Service 7s "C"	89	89	89
1	Con Gas Balt 7s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Consolidated Tex 8s	96	96	96
2	Deere & Co 7½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Detroit City Gas 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
14	Dunlap T&R 7s	94½	94½	94½
2	Federal Sugar 6s '33	97¾	97¾	97⅞
2	Federal Sugar 6s '33	97⅞	97¾	97¾
2	Grand Trunk 6½s	106	106	106
10	Libby McN&L 7s	99½	99½	99½
1	Liggett-Winches 7s	102	102	102
2	Morris & Co 7½s	100	100	100
3	New Orleans P S 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾
3	Pub Svc G&E 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Shawsheen 7s	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	South Cal Edison 5s	90	90	90
1	SO NY 7s 1925	102½	102½	102½
1	SO NY 7s 1928	104½	104½	104½
1	SO NY 7s 1931	107¾	107¾	107¾
7	Vacuum Oil 7s	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Union Pac 5s w i	99½	99½	99½
	FOREIGN BONDS			
140	Gov Switzer 5s wi	97¼	96¾	96¾
5	King Netherlnds 6s	97	97	97
4	Swiss 5½s	99	99	99
10	U S Mexico 4s	34½	34¼	34½
13	Argentine 6s w i	99⅝	99½	99½

PROFIT TAKING SALES IN GRAIN

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—Profit-taking sales gave all cereals a downward tendency in price today during the early dealings.

Opening prices, which ranged from ⅛c to 1c lower, with December 1.06@1.06¼ and May 1.10⅛@1.10½, were followed by a little further setback and then something of a rally.

Provisions were steady.

DIVIDENDS

A. G. Spalding Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 6, 1¾ per cent on the first preferred and 2 per cent on the second preferred stocks, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 17.

Northern States Power declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, the common payable Nov. 1 and the preferred Oct. 20, both to stock of record Sept. 29.

Indiana Pipe Line declared the regular quarterly $2 dividend, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 19.

West Jersey & Seashore was put on a semiannual dividend basis by the declaration of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1. Last March the company resumed dividends with the declaration of a dividend of 2 per cent out of earnings for 1922. The Pennsylvania Railroad owns 54 per cent of the stock.

Philadelphia & Camden Ferry has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 28.

The trustees of the Salem Savings Bank, Salem, Mass., have declared the semiannual dividend of 2¼ per cent, payable Oct. 16.

Motor Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Atlantic Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

The Williams Tool Corporation, Erie, Pa., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, plus an additional dividend of ½ of 1 per cent on account of 1922 deferred dividends, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

Amalgamated Sugar declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the first preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Directors of the Imperial Bank of Canada have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, plus 1 per cent bonus, for the year. The dividends are payable Nov. 1.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Sept.29	Last Sept.28
Am Ag Chem	13	13	13	13	13
Am Pneu pf	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
Am T & T	122¾	122¾	122½	122⅝	122¾
Am Wool pf	100	100½	100	100	100½
Amoskeag	76	76	76	76	76
Anaconda	39	39	39	39	39
Arcadian	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
Ariz Com	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	9
Balt & O	56	56	56	56	..
Bos Con Gas	107¼	107¼	107	107	107¼
Bos El 2 pf	98	98	98	98	98
Bos & M pf A	17	17	17	17	15½
Cal & Ariz	47	47	47	47	..
Cal & Hecla	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	..
Carson Hill	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
C H Notes	97	97	97	97	..
Connor J T	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Cop Range	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	26½
Cumb'nd pf	81	81	81	81	..
Davis Daly	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
Eastern S S	82	82	82	82	82
Edison Elec	159	159	159	159	159
Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10½
Int Cemnt	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
Lake Copper	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
Loew's Theat	9	9	9	9	9
Me Central	26½	26½	26½	26½	25½
Mass Gas	81	81	81	81	80½
Mass Gas pf	68¼	68¼	68	68	68
May Old Col	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
Mergenthaler	155¼	155¼	155	155	..
Mohawk	38	38	38	38	38
Nat Leather	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
New Cornelia	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
Nipissing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
North Butte	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
NY NH & H	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
N Y Central	99	99	99	99	100½
Prod & Ref	23¾	23½	23⅜	23½	23½
Pacific Mills	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	87½
Pullman	116	116	116	116	..
Punta Sugar	54	54	54	54	..
Reece Fold	2¼	2¼	2	2	2¼
Shannon	.42	.42	.42	.42	.46
Swift & Co	101½	101½	101	101	101¼
Swift Inter	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	19
Un Shoe	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35½	35⅞
US Smelt pf	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	42½
US Steel	86½	86½	86½	86½	87
Ventura Oil	22	22	22	22	22¼
Walworth	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
Wolverine	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
BONDS					
Lib 3rd 4¼s	98.28	98.28	98.28	98.28	98.18
Am Agr 7s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
E Mass 5s	71	71	71	71	71
K C M & B 5s	87	87	87	87	..
Miss Riv 5s	91	91	91	91	..
N E Tel 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98¼
West T&T 5s	95¼	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	95¼

CORN THE LEADER AMONG GRAINS IN CHICAGO MARKET

Price Strikes New High Almost Daily This Week—Oats Trading Broadens

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (Special)—Corn was the leader in the grain market here during the last week. It scored big advances, and made a new high level on nearly every day of the week.

September corn reached a much higher price than July, and cash corn as a rule kept pace with futures. With such a pronounced advance it was significant that receipts were light at all points, with no evidence of country selling of importance of either old or new corn.

Proof appears to be fairly conclusive that the supply of old corn in sight and on the farms at this time is of the smallest volume in many years. One statistician estimates the carryover at 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels, compared with 177,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Corn Dealing Brisk

Trade in corn broadened to the largest proportions in a long time, but toward the end of the week there was heavy profit taking.

The strength in corn, reduced estimates of the Canadian crop given out by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, hopes entertained that the United States Government will do something radical to help the farmers, and the surprisingly strong tone at Winnipeg in the face of huge marketings, all helped harden the wheat prices. Receipts were considerably smaller also than a year ago, and this tended to offset the lack of export buying of importance. Cash prices were firm relatively, and comparatively high prices prevail in the west and southwest.

Flour Business Fair

Flour business is of moderate proportions. As a matter of fact, the market appears to be doing fairly well, despite the continued agitation for Government aid, which reflects the efforts of the friends of the farmers, with the organizations which are seeking to obtain special legislation because of the alleged distress of the wheat producer.

Weather has been ideal for sowing winter wheat, and there will be a big acreage in the semiarid belts of the west and southwest, those sections having had more rain than for many years at this time.

Foreign buyers are in a comfortable position, with plenty of wheat promised from Canada, and with Russia, Argentina, India, and Australia all rather active competitors at the moment.

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association estimates the crop of the three northwest provinces of Canada at 394,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 less than the Free Press estimate.

Winnipeg wheat premiums dropped to ½c over October, but rallied to 1¼c over.

Farmers were said to be holding much of their grain on storage tickets, which accounts in part for the limited hedging pressure. Milling interests are said to be holding much wheat unhedged, while there has been some foreign buying of futures against future needs. Short covering has been on a big scale in all pits.

Broader Trade in Oats

In oats the trade has been broader, with an advancing trend, the market for this grain showing a little more independence of other grains.

Huge farm consumption of oats because of high-priced corn and mill feed is indicated, as there is no pressure to sell. Oats prices are relatively low, with statistics more "bullish" than at any time in several years.

The rye price trend has been upward with wheat, in an irregular way.

Provisions have been rather firm, with lard sales to Germany reported larger.

Closing prices for the week were: Wheat, 2¾@4⅝c up; corn, 4@7⅛c higher, with September leading; oats, 2⅝@3⅜c better, and rye, 2⅜@3½c higher.

CHEERFUL BUSINESS VIEW

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—"I look for good business here in America this fall" said Walter E. Frew, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, returning on the Aquitania. "Leading English bankers with whom I talked were satisfied that we only had a reaction last summer. They think we are headed for a period of substantial prosperity."

ELECTRIC PLANT MORTGAGE

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29—The Ohio River Edison Company has filed a mortgage for $15,300,000 in Jefferson County, Ohio, to secure bonds issued on its $9,000,000 electric plant, to be constructed at Toronto, O. It is made to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York. The Edison concern's offices are in Youngstown, O.

PUBLIC SEEMS TO BE OUT OF STOCK MARKET

Lack of Aggressive Buying an Important Factor—Mostly Professional

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (Special)—Speculators who had been hoping and actually looking for a further recovery in stocks were more or less disappointed. While it was true that a considerable number of issues enjoyed quite sharp advances at times, they were not long maintained.

Those who took a definite position in the active industrials came to feel that there was little or no certainty as to whether paper profits could be expected to last during a business session or over night.

Some of the shrewdest observers of the stock market recently have expressed the opinion that it was suffering more from the absence of aggressive buying by the so-called public than any other single factor. By this was meant that a large part of the transactions on the stock exchange from day to day were for the account of professional operators. This in turn meant that stock exchange houses were suffering from a lack of commission business.

Public Out of Market

Obviously the next point of interest is as to why the public was refraining from buying stocks as it had been accustomed to do for years, particularly when the market was advancing. This is not an easy question to answer. Undoubtedly it was not due to any single reason or condition, but to a variety of reasons and conditions taken together.

It is not at all improbable that confusion of opinion as to what actual conditions are and what is likely to happen within the next few months has had a potent influence with the average speculator in stocks who is located outside of Wall Street or the financial district of other large cities of the United States.

It may not be amiss to suggest that apparently the bankers who assembled in convention at Atlantic City this week were far from being of one opinion, particularly as to what should be done in dealing with the big problems of this country and Europe. It is natural for the small investors and speculators scattered throughout the country to be increasingly in doubt as to what the actual situation is, and as to how it should be dealt with when he sees prominent bankers and their representatives much in doubt also.

Opinions on Business Differ

Probably there is greater unanimity of opinion as to business conditions in the United States than with respect to any other important feature of the general situation in this country, but it must be admitted that even on that point there are not a few misgivings and even contradictory statements from seemingly trustworthy sources.

By way of single illustration, attention need only to be called to definite statements that during the first three weeks of September the orders of the United States Steel Corporation had increased substantially and to the statements published only a day or so later by the Iron Age, which is a recognized authority in the steel industry, that there had been little or no improvement worth mentioning.

It can be safely asserted that with respect to the business of this country there is much more reason. In actual conditions now and in immediate prospects, to be optimistic rather than pessimistic.

The railroads physically, at least, are in better shape than they had been before the war. Their earnings are larger tha nthey have been for some time. The outlook is for a continuance of a large volume of traffic during the rest of the year, in spite of damage to the wheat crop in some sections of the southwest and northwest.

Most of the reports with respect to the manufacturing industries and to mercantile lines are encouraging.

Ruhr Disturbing Factor

Developments in Europe have followed one another in rapid succession, particularly in Germany. While at the moment conditions in that country appear to be very much disturbed, important international bankers here believe that a decisive step in the right direction was taken when passive resistance in the Ruhr was ordered discontinued. Since the appointment of a dictator in Germay proper and also one in Bavaria, the cable advices have indicated much less disturbance than might have been expected.

International bankers say that they are looking for Germany to make a reparation offer that will be accepted by France and the other allies.

As the time for the assembling of our Congress draws near, there is naturally increasing apprehension as to what will be attempted by the radical elements in the way of new legislation. Railway executives and everyone who follows the railroad situation carefully were relieved over the report from Washington, which is understood to be well founded, that Senator Cummins has abandoned his plan to introduce a bill calling for compulsory consolidation of the railroads, and in its place to put in one providing for voluntary consolidation.

Bloc Legislation Feared

There was equal relief in many circles over the opinion credited to Senator Cameron of Arizona, that the so-called farm bloc is so top-heavy with self-appointed leaders and agitators, who have such a variety of plans for the farmers, that they are likely to accomplish very little in the way of legislation at the next Congress. Of course, this is looking at these two situations from the Wall Street point of view.

Chairman Kruttschnutt of the Southern Pacific, who recenly reurned from a comprehensive inspection trip of that system, says that people on the coast are not bothering much about railroad consolidation and that he believes they are not in favor of radical legislation against the railroads.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follow:

	Sept. 28	Sept. 21
Actual Condition		
Surplus	$23,150,560	*$6,354,860
Ag res	519,333,000	483,770,000
Lns. dis, etc.	4,578,339,000	4,539,958,000
Cash in vaults	47,853,000	46,551,000
Res of mem bks	502,383,000	466,612,000
Res in vlts	7,804,000	7,945,000
Res in dep	9,146,000	9,213,000
Demand dep	3,695,217,000	3,647,464,000
Time dep	469,932,000	475,816,000
Circulation	32,297,000	32,402,000
U. S. deps	45,220,000	45,185,000
Average Condition		
Surplus	5,089,420	8,261,440
Aggre Resv	494,352,000	501,647,000
Lns dis etc	4,537,713,000	4,530,969,000
Cash in vlts	47,968,000	47,927,000
Rsv of mem bks	477,536,000	484,267,000
Rsv in vlts	7,806,000	8,112,000
Rsv in deps	9,010,000	9,268,000
Demand deps	3,642,233,000	3,672,214,000
Time deps	470,334,000	475,794,000
Circulatn	32,276,000	32,281,000
U S deps	45,216,000	45,185,000

*Deficit.

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, September 29, 1923

Yr. 1923 High	Yr. 1923 Low	Div. $	Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
86	65	5	Adams Express	300	68	67	67	−1¼
19½	7	..	Ad Rumely	600	7½	7	7½	−1⅝
54⅜	31½	3	Ad Rumely pf	300	32	31½	32	...
72⅜	56	4	*Air Reduction	100	64	64	64	+1½
14⅞	5⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	1200	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅝
⅝	⅛	..	Alaska Gold	700	¼	⅛	¼	...
1⅝	⅞	..	Alaska Juneau	1500	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
106	97	6	All Am Cables	100	97	97	97	−3
80	59¼	4	Allied Chem	12200	65	62½	62¾	−2¼
51¼	37¾	4	Allis-Chalmers	900	41	40	40	...
97½	89⅞	7	*Allis-Chalmers pf	200	90¼	90	90¾	−¾
36⅞	10⅛	..	Am Ag Chem	1000	14	12¾	12¾	−⅝
68⅛	29	..	Am Ag Chem pf	900	37⅜	36	36¼	−½
91½	77	5	Am Bk Note	100	85	85	85	+2½
49½	25	..	Am Beet Sugar	3500	36	34	34¾	−¼
60	28½	..	Am Bosch	800	31	28½	29	−2
83¼	69⅛	5	Am Brake Shoe	200	71	70	70	−1
106	73½	6	Am Can	181400	93	89⅛	90⅝	−1⅝
115	106	7	Am Can pf	300	107⅜	107	107	−⅜
189	148¼	12	Am Car & F	2100	157	153½	153½	−1¾
25½	20⅞	2	Am Chain A	700	21¾	21½	21½	−¼
13	5¾	..	Am Chicle	1600	12¼	10½	10½	−½
20¾	3¾	..	Am Cotton Oil	19000	7⅞	5⅝	6⅝	+⅝
38¾	14	..	Am Cot Oil pf	7300	23½	19	19⅛	−⅞
113½	90	6	Am Express	400	90¼	90	90¼	−1⅛
13¾	6⅛	..	Am Hide & Lea	100	7½	7½	7½	+⅝
74¾	29¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	600	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+⅝
111½	87⅞	7	*Am Ice	500	91¼	90¼	90½	+2¼
33½	16	..	Am Inter Corp	4100	17⅞	16	16	−1¼
13	10¼	1	*Am La France	300	11½	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
38	16½	..	Am Linseed	2200	17½	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
59	33	..	Am Linseed pf	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	−6¾
75¼	64¾	6	Am Loco	13700	70¼	68½	68⅞	−⅛
122	114½	7	Am Loco pf	100	115½	115½	115½	+1
58¾	40¼	3	Am Metals	400	44	43	43	−¾
88½	76	4	Am Radiator	800	81¾	80	81¾	+1¾
9⅛	4⅞	½	Am Safety Razor	4600	6⅜	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
21⅜	10½	..	Am Ship & C	100	11¼	11	11	−¼
69⅛	53	5	Am Smelt	4200	57⅝	56½	57	+½
102⅝	93	7	Am Smelt pf	200	96	95½	96	...
40⅞	31¾	3	Am Steel Found	1400	35¾	35	35	...
105¼	97⅞	7	Am Steel F pf	100	100	100	100	+1¾
85	57	..	Am Sugar	4800	65¼	61	61⅞	−2¼
108¾	100¼	7	Am Sugar pf	200	101	101	101	+¾
125½	119⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	5000	122⅞	122¼	122⅞	+⅞
44¾	27½	..	Am W W & E	1500	39⅜	38	38	−1¼
63⅛	48½	1	Am W W 6% pf	600	63	61	61	−1½
93	85¾	7	Am W W 7% pf	1100	92	90½	90½	−1
109⅝	72⅛	7	Am Woolen	28200	78⅝	72⅛	74⅛	−4⅛
111⅞	98⅝	7	Am Woolen pf	500	101⅛	99¾	99¾	−1
34	5	..	Am Writ Paper pf	600	6	5	6	...
19¼	7	..	Am Zinc	100	7½	7½	7½	+¼
58¼	29	..	Am Zinc pf	200	32	29	29	...
53½	38	3	Anaconda	12900	39⅝	38⅜	38¾	...
45	21	..	An Arbor pf	1500	23⅛	21	22	−1⅞
18⅞	12	..	Arnold Constable	23700	17⅞	16¼	16¼	−¼
18	10⅝	1	Art Metals	100	15	15	15	−¾
89	62¼	4	Asso Dry G	500	79	78	78¼	−¾
134	98¼	6	Asso Oil	1100	100½	98¼	98¼	−1¾
105⅛	94¼	6	Atchisoon	4100	97¼	96	96¾	+⅛
90⅝	76⅞	5	Atchison pf	200	88	87½	88	...
3¼	1¼	..	Atl B & A	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	...
127	109⅞	7	Atl Coast L	700	110	110	110	−½
3½	1	..	Atl Fruit	300	1⅛	1	1	...
2⅞	¾	..	Atl Fruit ctf	700	1⅛	¾	1⅛	−⅛
34	9¼	..	Atl G & W I	3400	15	14⅛	14⅜	...
160	98¾	4	Atl Ref	600	103	101	103	+1
57¾	51	3	Atlas Powder	100	54	54	54	+1
35½	17	..	Austin Nichols	2600	24⅛	23½	23½	−⅜
28¼	19½	3	Auto Knitter	1400	21	19½	19½	−½
144¼	110½	7	Baldwin Loco	143700	116¼	112¼	114⅜	−½
57	40¼	5	*Balt & Ohio	193500	57	50¼	56	+6¼
60⅞	55¾	4	*Balt & Ohio pf	1900	59½	56⅞	58¾	+2⅝
35	9⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1800	14¼	12	12	−1⅜
22	6⅜	..	Barnsdall B	100	9	9	9	+1
⅝	⅛	..	Batopilas Min	900	¼	⅛	¼	+⅛
84¼	51	2.40	Beechnut Pack	4200	69½	67	67	−2
70	41¾	5	Beth Steel	40700	49	46⅞	47⅞	−¼
97½	87	7	Beth S 7% pf	300	92	91⅝	91⅝	+⅜
111¼	100¼	8	Beth S 8% pf	200	106	105	105	...
7½	4¼	..	Booth Fish	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
9⅞	5⅞	..	Brit Em Steel	600	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
69½	58¾	7	Brit Em E 1st pf	200	59¾	58¾	58¾	−1
26½	16	..	Brit Em S 2d pf	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	−⅜
121½	104¼	8	Bklyn Edison	1200	107¾	106⅞	107¼	+[illegible]¾
16¼	¼	..	Bklyn Rap Trans	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
13	⅛	..	Bklyn R T ctf	40	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛
34	30½	8	B R T full pd	500	33¼	31	31	−2½
65⅞	42½	4	Brown Shoe	500	48½	47	47	−1
99	91	7	Brown Shoe pf	100	92	92	92	−3¼
65	55	4	Buff R & P	100	53	53	53	−2
144⅝	100	10	Burns Bros	4200	111	100	102	−8
43	21½	..	Burns Bros B	2500	24	21½	21½	−2¾
11¾	5¼	½	Butte Cop & Z	900	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅜
37⅞	13¼	..	Butte & Sup	1300	14¾	13¾	14	−¾
22	13¼	..	Butterick Co	300	19	18⅛	19	−½
9½	1½	..	Caddo Oil	100	2	1¾	1¾	...
87	77	6	Cal Pack	600	78	77½	77⅝	−1¾
29¾	17¼	1¾	Cal Pet	58000	19½	18⅜	18⅜	+⅜
110½	90½	7	Cal Pet pf	400	91	90½	90¼	−¼
12⅝	4	..	Callahan Zinc	6200	5	4	4⅛	−⅞
66	44	4	Calumet & Ariz	900	48	45	47	...
20¼	19	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
160	139¾	10	Can Pacific	7800	143	140¾	141¾	+⅜
52½	50½	3	Can Southern	200	52	50¾	52	+1½
4⅝	⅜	..	Case, J I Plow	600	¾	⅝	⅝	−⅜
83	66	7	Case Th M 7% pf	100	67½	67½	67½	+1½
40½	13½	..	Cent Leather	4000	17¼	15⅝	16¼	−¼
79¾	40¾	..	Cent Leath pf	1300	43⅝	42½	42½	−1
36⅞	28	..	Century Ribbon	300	30	29½	30	−⅛
50½	36⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	4000	39½	38½	38¾	+¼
45	32	..	Certain-Teed P	100	32	32	32	−2¾
76	46½	6	Chandler Mot	5300	49	46¾	47	−¾
76¾	57	..	Ches & Ohio	2500	62	60¼	60⅝	−¾
104⅞	96	6½	Ches & Ohio pf	300	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	...
3¾	2	..	Chi & Alton	700	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+¼
8⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & Alton pf	3700	7⅝	5⅞	6⅜	+⅝
38¾	19	..	Chi & E Ill	1100	28	27	28	...
62¼	46½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	600	50	50	50	...
7	4	..	Chi Gr Western	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
17	8½	..	Chi Gr West pf	1400	9¾	9	9	−⅜
26⅜	14¼	..	Chi M & St Paul	4100	16¾	15	15¾	−⅜
45½	24⅛	..	Chi M & St P pf	6100	28¾	26½	26⅝	−⅝
88	61⅝	5	Chi & Northwest	2700	66½	63¼	63⅜	−2⅜
90¾	70½	5	*Chi Pneu Tool	500	81¾	81	81¾	+2¼
37⅛	19¼	..	Chi R I & P	13100	23¾	22	23⅛	+1⅛
85	60⅞	6	Chi R I&P 6% pf	100	67	67	67	+½
95	72	7	Chi R I&P 7% pf	500	78½	78	78½	−½
78	53	..	Chi St P & Om	100	53	53	53	−¾
30¾	24⅛	2½	Chile Copper	3700	26¾	25¾	26	+¼
31⅞	14¾	..	Chino Copper	3000	16⅝	15½	16½	+1⅛
95	75½	4	*C C C & St L	100	90	90	90	+1

Yr. 1923 High	Yr. 1923 Low	Div. $	Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
75¼	60	5	Cluett Peabody	1400	72	69	72	+2
35⅜	25	..	Colo Fuel & Iron	2100	26⅝	26	26⅛	−¾
45½	22½	5	Colo South	500	24¼	22½	22½	−1⅝
60	48	3	Colo South 1st pf	100	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	+¼
55	42	4	Colo South 2d pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	+¼
37⅜	30¼	2.60	Col Gas & Elec	2200	33⅞	33⅜	33½	−⅛
2⅞	½	..	Col Graph	7000	⅝	½	½	−⅛
49⅞	42	4	Col Carbon Co	1700	43½	42½	43	−¼
83½	67	6	*Comp Tab & Rec	400	72	71	71	−½
46	25	½	Com Solvents A	300	30	28	28	−3
69⅜	56¾	5	Con Gas	4200	61¼	60¼	60⅜	...
14½	6⅛	..	Con Textile	3000	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	−¼
55½	42⅞	4	Con Can	82400	54¾	48½	49½	−3⅛
12¼	6	..	Con Motors	2100	7⅛	6	6	−1
139¼	114⅜	6	Corn Prod Ref	68100	127⅛	123⅞	125⅜	+2¾
122⅜	116	7	Corn Prod Ref pf	500	116⅛	116	116⅛	−⅞
62¼	22¾	..	Cosden & Co	54200	26	24½	25¼	+¾
109⅜	85	7	Cosden & Co pf	100	88	88	88	...
84½	57½	4	Crucible	33000	61	57½	58⅞	−⅝
94½	85¾	7	Crucible pf	300	87	86	86	−1¼
69	54½	..	Cuyamle	1400	60½	59¾	59¾	−1¾
20	8½	..	Cuba Cane Sug	8200	13⅛	12	12½	−⅛
64¼	33½	..	Cuba Cane Sug pf	19700	50⅛	47½	48½	−⅝
37⅜	23	3	Cuban-Am Sug	20600	32¼	30½	30¾	−1
102½	92	7	Cuban-Am Sug pf		95¼	95¼	95¼	−½
12¼	3	11	Cuban Dom Sug	1900	6	5¼	5⅜	−⅜
58½	30	..	Cuban Dom S pf	100	34	34	34	+½
2⅛	⅛	..	Dav Chem rts	5900	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅜
72	20⅜	..	Davison Chem	46500	46	39½	42⅜	−1⅞
28	21⅝	..	De Beers Mines	300	22¾	22½	22¾	...
73½	60¼	3	Deere pf	300	61	61	61	−1⅞
124½	93¼	9	Del & Hudson	5500	109⅜	105⅞	107⅜	...
130½	110½	6	Del Lack & W	1200	112	111	111⅜	−⅞
111	100¼	8	Detroit Edison	400	102⅝	101⅞	102⅝	−⅜
44⅛	30¾	4	*Dome Mines	1300	39½	39	39¼	+1⅞
14¼	12	1	Douglas Pec	400	12¼	12	12	−½
103½	101½	7	Duq Light pf	900	102½	101½	101½	−¾
148½	106	6	Du Pont	42400	125¾	120¾	121¼	−¾
89¼	82	6	Du Pont Deb	100	86	86	86	+¼
27	20¼	2.60	Eaton Axle	1000	22	21	21	...
115¾	89¾	5	Eastman Kodak	3100	107¾	102½	106⅛	+2⅛
114⅜	108	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	108½	108½	108½	−2
67¼	52	4	Elec Sto Battery	2000	59⅞	58⅝	59	...
20⅜	13½	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	13⅝	13½	13½	...
118	111	7	End-Johnson pf	100	114	114	114	+1¾
16⅜	10⅛	..	Erie	10400	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝	...
25¼	15	..	Erie 1st pf	9900	23	21⅜	22	−⅜
18½	10⅜	..	Erie 2d pf	2100	17½	16	16	−⅜
93	65¼	8	Famous Players	9800	73¼	70½	70¾	−½
99⅞	85	8	Famous Play pf	200	90	89⅞	90	+2
60⅛	34¼	7	Fed M & S pf	300	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+⅝
10⅜	7¼	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
212¼	140	10	Fisher Body	300	165	165	165	−5
78⅜	64½	6	Foundation	1400	69	65¼	68	+2¾
16½	6⅞	..	Fisk Rubber	1100	7⅜	6⅞	7	−⅝
47⅞	37⅜	2	Fleischmann	1100	43	42¼	42¼	−¾
22	9½	..	Freeport-Texas	2800	12¼	11⅛	12¼	+¼
14¾	6¾	..	Gardner Mot	200	8⅝	6¾	8⅝	+⅜
54	23	..	Gen Asphalt	6400	29⅜	26⅝	28	+¾
83	60	5	Gen Asphalt pf	900	61¾	60	61½	−1
89	72	4	Gen Baking	400	82	80¼	82	+2
190⅛	167⅝	12	Gen Electric	3900	170	168	168⅞	−⅝
12	10½	.60	Gen Elec 6% Spec	800	11	11	11	...
17½	12¾	1.20	Gen Motors	65500	14¼	13½	13⅞	...
89	70	6	Gen Motors pf	100	83	83	83	+1
90	78¾	6	Gen Mot 6% deb	2600	83¼	82	83	+1¼
105	96	7	Gen Mot 7%	2700	98⅞	97	97½	+1½
51½	39½	..	Gimbel Bros	800	47	45½	47	+1
102¼	96⅞	7	Gimbel Bros pf	1700	99½	97	99½	+2¼
12⅜	6	..	Glidden Co	200	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
22¼	13½	..	Goldwyn Pictures	700	14	13⅞	13⅞	−1
41⅛	20¼	..	Goodrich	4600	23½	21¼	22	−⅛
92½	70	7	Goodrich pf	5500	77½	70½	75	−3
62½	36	..	Goodyear pf	900	39¾	37	38	+2
99	90	8	Goodyear pr pf	900	90	90	90	−1
33	15¾	..	Granby Mining	600	17½	16¼	16½	...
15⅝	7¼	..	Gray & Davis	400	8¼	8	8	−¾
80	51¼	5	Great Northern pf	12900	57⅞	53½	54	−2⅛
36	25	2	Great North Ore	7800	27¾	26⅛	27¼	+¼
108¼	102¾	7	Gt West Sug pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	−¼
34¾	15	..	Greene Cananea	700	17¼	16⅞	17¼	−¼
14½	5	..	Guan Sugar	1600	7	6½	6½	+1
20	9½	..	Gulf Mobile & N	200	9½	9½	9½	−½
62⅜	44½	1	Gulf M & N pf	100	48½	48½	48½	...
104⅝	65¼	4	Gulf States Steel	50900	78¾	73½	74⅛	−2¼
97	92½	7	Hanna pf	400	96	95	95	+1¼
2	¼	..	Habirshaw Elec	5300	1	⅝	⅝	−¼
95¼	80½	7	Hartman	20700	88⅜	80¾	82⅜	−2
1⅞	1¾	..	Hartman rts	...	1⅞	1⅜	1¾	...
44	31	3	Hayes Wheel	700	34¼	33½	33½	−1¼
23⅜	12	..	Hendee Mfg	600	17½	16¾	16¾	−⅜
79⅞	60	6	Homestake Min	300	62½	61½	61½	−½
78	40⅜	..	Houston Oil	3600	52½	48	50	+4⅜
32⅜	20	3	Hudson Motor	4500	24¼	22⅞	23	−1
29½	16⅞	1	Hupp Motor	900	18¼	18	18¼	−⅜
5¾	1¼	..	Hydraulic Steel	2900	1⅞	1¼	1½	−¼
34	10	..	Hydraulic pf	500	11½	11	11½	−1
11¼	3⅜	..	Ind O & Gas	1500	5	3⅜	5	+1⅝
117½	104¼	7	Illinois Cent	1900	105	103½	104⅛	−⅛
19	1¼	..	Indiahoma	400	2½	2¼	2¼	+¼
105	102¾	6	Inger Rand pf	10	103	103	103	...
43¾	26¾	2	Inspiration Cop	2100	27½	26¾	27	+¼
46⅝	31⅛	..	Inl Steel	4700	38¼	33¼	36¾	+4¼
105	96½	7	Inl Steel pf	200	101½	101½	101½	+1
22⅞	9½	..	Int Rapid Tran	200	14	14	14	−1
11	1	..	Int Agricultural	1800	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	−¼
39⅞	5¼	..	Int Agricult pf	3100	7½	5¼	5⅝	−1⅞
44	31	3	Int Cement	1300	36¾	35¾	35⅞	...
27¼	19⅝	2	Int Combust	3200	21	20	20⅝	+⅛
⅞	⅛	..	Int Comb E Rts	3600	⅛			
98½	71	5	Int Harv	6400	76½	73	73½	−2
25	15	..	Int Gr North	100	17½	17½	17½	...
71½	64¾	6	*Int T & Tel	1000	66½	65	66	+1½
22⅞	9½	..	Int R Trans	400	17½	13	13	−2
11⅝	4⅞	..	Int Mer Marine	300	6⅜	6¼	6½	+¼
47	18½	..	Int Mer Mar pf	1900	22¾	21	21½	+¼
16¼	11⅛	..	Int Nickel	4300	12⅝	11¾	11¾	−3¾
83	69¾	6	Int Nickel pf	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	−¼
58⅝	30½	..	Int Paper	2600	31¾	30½	31¾	+⅜
75⅛	63	6	Int Paper pf sta	500	64¼	63½	63½	...
120½	114½	8	Int Shoe pf	100	115	114½	114½	...
19¼	8	..	Invincible Oil	2500	9½	9	9¼	+½
58¼	32¼	..	Iron Prod	200	37	34	34⅜	−5
45	31¾	8	Iron Prod ctf	100	38	38	38	−1⅜
⅝	¼	..	Island Oil & T	35200	⅝	⅜	⅝	+¼
110½	107	7	Jones & L pf	100	108	108	108	...
24⅞	15⅝	..	Kans City So	1300	18	17¼	17¼	−½
57⅜	45⅝	4	*Kans City So pf	300	52¾	52	52⅜	+1¼
62½	23⅞	..	Kelly Spring T	14600	27⅝	23⅞	24½	−2½
45⅞	28	..	Kayser, Julius	2600	38¼	36¾	37⅝	−⅞
104	95	8	*Kayser, Julius pf	100	101½	101½	101½	+3½
117¼	80¼	6	Kelsey Wheel	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	−2¾

Yr. 1923 High	Yr. 1923 Low	Div. $	Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
45	32	3	Kennecott Cop	12600	33¾	32⅞	33	−⅛
11⅛	2¼	..	Keystone Tire	18400	3⅞	2¼	3	−⅞
248½	177	8	Kresge Co	200	220	220	220	+3
87	75	7	Laclede Gas	100	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	−1⅛
31¾	16⅝	2	Lee Rubber	400	17¼	16⅞	17	−¼
71¾	54	3½	Lehigh Valley	3200	60½	59	60⅛	−¼
74⅞	58¼	4	Lima Loco W	5300	65⅜	62⅛	63½	+1
21¼	14	..	Loews Inc	1600	16¼	15½	16¼	+1⅛
11¾	6	..	Loft Inc	400	7	6⅞	7	+1
63¼	36¼	..	Loose Wiles	1900	53	50	50	−½
155	85½	5	Louis & Nash	200	87	86⅞	87	...
94	58⅛	6	Mack Truck Inc	7600	78	73	73½	−4
92	72	7	Mack Truck 2d pf	100	88	88	88	+1
121	105	7	Mackay	100	109	109	109	+1
70½	64½	4	Mackay pf	200	65½	65	65½	+¾
71½	57	..	Macy & Co	200	61	61	61	−⅛
115½	110¼	7	Macy & Co pf	100	112	112	112	−1
38¼	28¾	2	Magna Cop	300	29½	29	29	+¼
40	21	..	Mallinson	4100	31½	30	30	−2
90½	84	7	Mallinson pf	100	87	87	87	−2
75¼	43	..	Manati Sugar	400	56	52¾	52¾	−2¼
66	36	4	Man Elec Supply	100	40	38¼	38¼	−2¾
5	4½	..	Man Elev sc cft	100	5	5	5	...
45½	30¼	3	Man Elev m.g.	10100	35⅜	32	32½	−2⅜
47⅞	42	3	Man Shirt	500	42¾	42	42¾	+¾
22½	16	..	Maracaibo Oil	1400	19½	17¾	19½	+2¼
87	62	6	Market St Ry pr pf	300	67¼	65	67¼	+2
59	20¼	..	Marland Oil	52500	24⅞	21⅞	24	+1½
37¾	26	3	Martin-Parry	500	28⅛	28	28	−1
64½	36	..	Math Alkali	600	39	37½	38½	+½
63⅛	36¾	..	Maxwell Mot A	3600	39⅝	37⅜	38	−1¾
21	10½	..	Maxwell Mot B	1200	11	10⅝	10⅝	−¾
86	67½	5	May Dept Stores	1500	78	77	78	+1¼
20½	15	1	McIntyre Mines	1300	17	16¾	17	...
99½	87	7	Met Edison pf	100	90	90	90	−1½
23¾	5¾	..	Mex Seaboard	3300	9⅞	9	9	−¼
23¼	6	..	Mex Seaboard ctf	1000	9	8¼	9	...
30½	22½	2	Miami Copper	1900	24	22⅝	23½	+1
12¼	4½	..	Middle States Oil	30200	5	4⅞	5	+1
33⅜	21½	..	Midvale Steel	800	26	25¼	25¼	...
9½	⅞	..	Minn & St L	1200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	...
29⅜	17¾	3	Moon Motors	10800	24⅜	23	23¼	−1
17	10	..	Mo K & T	6900	13	12¼	12¼	−⅜
45½	25	..	Mo K & T pf A	2000	31⅜	29½	29½	−1⅜
19⅜	9	..	Mo Pacific	1500	10¾	10	10	−¾
49	25⅛	..	Mo Pacific pf	3600	28½	26½	26½	−1⅜
26	18¼	..	Mont Ward & Co	2500	21⅜	21	21⅜	+⅜
75	54½	4	Mont Power	200	60½	59⅞	60½	+2
14	7⅛	1	Mother Lode C	4100	8½	8¼	8½	...
29⅞	10⅛	..	Mullin's Body	100	12	12	12	−6⅞
114½	75⅛	6	Nash Motors	700	88	85¼	86	−3¾
101½	96½	7	Nash Motors A	100	97	97	97	−⅛
18⅛	8¼	..	Nat Acme	2800	10¼	8¼	8¼	−2
48½	38	3	*Nat Biscuit	4200	47⅜	46	46⅝	−⅛
67¼	40	..	Nat Cl & Suit	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	−¼
1½	¼	..	Nat Conduit & C	400	¼	¼	¼	...
42½	34¾	..	Nat Dept Stores	600	39	38	28	+¼
97¾	90⅞	7	Nat Dept Stor pf	200	92⅜	92	92⅜	+1
73	52½	6	Nat En & Sta	13900	56	52½	52½	−3⅜
136⅜	108	8	Nat Lead	900	118½	117¾	118¼	+¼
114½	107½	7	Nat Lead pf	200	113	113	113	+½
9⅝	5⅛	..	Nat Ry Mex 1st pf	600	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅞
4¾	2⅝	..	Nat Ry Mex 2d pf	800	2¾	2½	2½	+⅛
18⅜	11⅛	..	Nevada Con	2600	12½	12	12	−⅛
105	82½	7	New O T & M	2400	85½	83⅝	84⅞	−2⅛
41	26⅝	4	N Y Air Brake	1600	36¾	36	36⅛	+¼
51½	45¼	4	N Y Air Brake A	100	47	47	47	−1
104⅛	90½	7	*N Y Central	37800	102¾	99	99¼	−½
95½	87⅞	6	N Y C & StL 1 pf	200	90	89⅞	89⅞	−½
77½	67½	6	N Y C & StL	1000	75¾	73½	73½	−½
27	15¼	..	N Y Dock	1000	18½	15¾	18⅜	+2⅜
51½	37¾	5	N Y Dock pf	400	40¼	39	39	−4
22½	9⅝	..	N Y, N H & H	3200	12¼	11¼	11⅜	−⅝
21⅝	14¼	..	N Y Ont & West	800	16¾	16	16½	+1⅜
32½	27½	..	N Y Canners	200	29¼	29	29¼	−¼
162	136	5	N Y & Harlem	10	136	136	136	...
117⅝	100	7	Norf & West	800	102¾	101¼	101¼	−1¾
24¼	17½	2	North Am Co	9800	21⅜	20⅜	21¼	+½
48½	42½	3	North Am Co pf	500	43½	43	43	−⅞
81¼	54½	5	North Pacific	10900	60	55¼	56½	−1½
29⅞	16	..	Nova Scotia S	200	17½	16	16	...
10⅛	8	½	Nunnally	200	8¼	8	8	...
10⅞	3	..	Ohio B & B	300	3¼	3	3	−⅜
67	31	2½	*Ohio Fuel	200	31⅞	31¾	31¾	+¼
3¼	1¼	..	Okla Prod & R	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
7⅞	3	..	Ontario Silver	200	3⅝	3½	3½	...
21⅝	16¼	..	Orpheum Circuit	200	18	17¾	17⅞	...
153	114½	8	Otis Elev	1400	123	120	122	+2
14¾	7	..	Otis Steel	3100	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	−⅜
74¼	47	..	Otis Steel pf	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	+¼
96	84½	8	Orpheum Cir pf	100	92	92	92	+1
52¾	36⅝	3	Owens Bottle	1200	43	42⅛	42½	+¾
13	4⅞	..	Pac Coast	100	7	7	7	...
15½	10¼	1.20	Packard Mot	3400	13	12¼	12½	−¼
2¼	⅜	..	Pac Development	500	⅝	½	½	−⅛
85¼	73	6	*Pac Gas & Elec	600	79½	78	78¼	+¾
12¾	7	..	Pac Mail	400	7½	7	7	−¾
48⅞	31¼	2	Pac Oil	41300	37	34¾	36¾	+2¾
93½	53	8	*Pan-Am Pet	23200	57⅝	53	55	+½
86	50⅞	8	*Pan-Am Pet "B"	48300	56	50⅞	53⅛	+¼
85	67	6	Pac Tel & Tel	300	85	85	85	...
94⅛	91½	6	Pac Tel & Tel pf	100	94½	94½	94½	+½
15½	9	..	Parish & Bing	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
47⅜	41½	3	Pennsylvania	10600	42⅞	41¾	42	−¾
43⅝	34¼	4	Penn C & C	200	37	37	37	...
6	2½	..	Penn Seaboard	4500	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
94½	86	6	People's Gas	900	91	90½	91	+½
17	8½	..	Peorie & East	600	8½	8½	8½	−⅝
47¼	36	4	Pere Marquette	7200	42	40⅜	40½	−⅝
70½	59	5	Pere Marq pf	250	61	59	61	−½
50¼	41	4	Phila Co	5100	44⅞	42⅞	43	−⅜
45¾	41½	3	Phila Co pf	100	45	45	45	+1
46¾	28	..	Phoenix Hos	700	29	28	28	−1
69⅝	20½	2	Phillips Pet	30200	25	22⅛	24⅜	+2⅜
15¼	6¼	..	Pierce-Arrow	1800	8½	7⅞	7⅞	−⅜
35⅝	13½	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	1600	19½	17⅝	17⅝	−2⅜
72½	60	8	Pier-Ar pr pf	100	61	61	61	...
6	1½	..	Pierce Oil	7200	2	1⅞	2	−⅛
44½	18⅜	..	Pierce Oil pf	300	20	19	20	...
67⅝	58	4	*Pitts Coal	6400	64¼	62½	62½	+¼
100	97½	6	*Pitts Coal pf	300	100	99	100	+1⅝
50⅞	33⅞	..	Pitts & W Vo	3000	43	40⅛	40⅛	−1⅛
93	85½	6	Pitts & W Va pf	100	89	89	89	+1½
11½	10	..	Pitts Utilities	1700	11½	11	11½	+⅞
134	47	3	Postum Cereal	600	52¼	51½	51½	−¾
81½	48	..	Pressed Stl Car	1000	50	48½	49	...
58¼	20⅛	2	Prod & Ref	36200	24¼	22¾	23⅛	+1⅛
49⅛	39	3½	Prod & Ref pf	100	39	39	39	−1
51½	42	4	Public Serv NJ	2200	44	42¼	43	+½
108¾	98½	8	Pub Serv N J 8% pf	400	100¼	99	99	−1
133⅞	110½	8	Pullman	2400	116	114¾	115½	−½
69¼	41⅞	..	Punta Sugar	19500	56⅛	53¼	54½	−1⅛

Yr. 1923 High	Yr. 1923 Low	Div. $	Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
32	16¼	1½	Pure Oil	4200	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	...
100	82½	8	Pure Oil 8% pf	300	86¾	86	86½	+¾
123	99⅞	8	Ry Steel Spring	300	102	101	101¾	+1¾
34⅝	29¼	3.41	Rand Mines	500	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+1⅛
18¾	9¼	..	Rapid Trans	3100	13½	11½	11¾	−1¾
49	31¾	..	Rapid Tr pf	1600	39	36½	38	−2⅞
17¼	9⅞	..	Ray Copper	17600	12	10	11⅞	+1⅛
81⅛	63½	4	Reading	12200	74⅝	73	73½	−⅞
56½	44	2	Reading 1st pf	300	52	51½	52	...
56¾	45	2	Reading 2d pf	300	52	50½	52	...
48¼	24	..	Rem Typewriter	2800	37¾	34½	37	+2½
98	80	..	Rem Type 2d pf	200	98	97	97	...
31¾	9⅞	..	Replogle Steel	900	11¼	10	10	−1
66¾	40⅛	..	Republic Steel	7200	44¼	42½	42⅝	−1
99⅞	86	7	Republic Steel pf	100	87	87	87	−½
29⅞	14	2	Reynolds Spring	3000	22½	21¼	21¼	+¼
55⅛	40½	2.62	Royal Dutch	1300	45⅜	44	44	−½
37¾	24	..	Rutland pf	1000	25½	24	24	−6
22⅝	17	1	St Joseph Lead	1700	20⅝	19½	19½	−½
27	17	..	St L & San Fran	3100	18¾	18	18	−¼
50	35⅝	..	St L & San Fr pf	1500	43¾	42¼	43½	+⅛
36⅝	25½	..	St L Southwest	1500	28⅛	27	27¾	+½
63⅞	54⅜	5	St L Southwest pf	700	56½	55½	56	...
33⅜	18½	..	Savage Arms	2300	30⅞	28½	28½	−2
7½	4¾	..	Seaboard Air L	100	5½	5½	5½	...
13½	8¼	..	Seaboard Air L pf	100	9½	9½	9½	...
92⅜	65¾	..	Sears Roebuck	1700	77¾	75¼	77	+1⅜
12½	6	..	Seneca Copper	1300	8	7¼	7½	+¼
10⅞	5⅜	..	Shattuck-Arizona	100	5½	5½	5½	...
41¼	29¼	92½	Shell Trans	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	−1¼
19¼	12⅞	1	Shell Un Oil	19100	15⅞	14¾	15¼	+¼
93½	90	6	Shell Un Oil pf	400	92	91	92	+½
39⅜	16	2	Sinclair Oil	43100	18¾	17⅝	18	−¼
99⅛	80¼	8	Sinclair Oil pf	1300	82½	80⅝	82	+1
16	6½	..	Simms Pet	1800	7¾	7⅛	7½	+½
34⅝	23	1.20	Simmons	800	24	23	24	+⅛
35	12⅛	..	Skelly Oil	10600	15⅛	14¼	14¾	+¼
60	39¼	..	Sloss Shef St	700	43½	42	42¼	−1¼
64¾	38¼	..	South P R Sug	2600	48	45	47	+¾
95¼	84¼	6	Southern Pacific	9800	87¾	85⅞	86¼	−½
37¾	24¾	..	Southern Ry	60700	34½	32	33½	+⅝
70⅞	63	5	Southern Ry pf	800	68½	67¾	68	−¼
105	100½	7	Spalding pf	100	101	101	101	+2¼
27¼	11¾	..	Spicer Co	1100	15	14	14	−¾
97⅝	89	8	Spicer Co pf	200	89	89	89	+1
90½	69⅞	5	Stand Milling	100	70	69⅞	69⅞	−⅛
64⅛	47¼	2	Stand Oil Cal	14200	52⅛	50⅞	51⅝	−⅛
44¼	30⅞	1	Stand Oil N J	17900	33¾	32¼	33	+½
118¼	114¾	7	Stand Oil N J pf	500	116¼	115½	116¼	+¾
124½	74	10	Stewart-Warner	7800	84⅜	78½	79½	−4¼
94¼	59½	7	Stromberg	1800	66¼	63½	63½	−1¼
126⅝	94½	10	Studebaker	245900	101½	94½	95⅝	−5⅝
15	7	..	Sub Boat	4500	9⅜	8¾	9	...
6¾	2	..	Superior Oil	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+¼
34	24	..	Superior Steel	200	25	24	24	−3
100	95¾	8	Superior Stl 1st pf	100	100	100	100	+4¼
2⅞	1	..	Sweets Co of Am	10300	2⅜	1¾	1⅞	−⅜
12¾	8	1	*Tenn Cop & Chm	700	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	...
52⅞	39¼	3	Texas Co	15100	41	40¼	40¾	+¼
65	53¼	6	Texas Gulf Sul	2100	58	55½	57	+1
29½	14	..	Texas & Pac	3900	21⅞	19¾	19¾	−1½
24¾	7	..	Texas Pac C&C	4000	8⅜	7⅜	8¼	−¼
19¼	9½	..	Third Ave	400	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
144	94	..	Tidewater Oil	600	101	99	101	+3¾
45	33¼	3	Timken	3600	35¾	34⅜	34¾	−¼
14½	3⅜	..	Trans Oil	14300	4	3½	3⅞	+⅛
40	30	3	Transue & W	200	31½	31¼	31½	+½
100	90	7	Twin City R T pf	100	95	95	95	...
42	35⅞	3	Under Type	700	38¾	38	38	...
77¼	61	6	Union Bag & P	100	62½	62½	62½	−½
¼	¼	..	Union Oil	100	¼	¼	¼	...
144⅞	124½	10	Union Pac	9300	129¼	127⅛	127¾	−1¼
76½	70⅞	4	Union Pac pf	300	72¼	72	72¼	+¼
39½	29	5	Union Tk Car	100	30½	30½	30½	−½
114	106	7	Union Tk Car pf	200	107¾	107⅜	107⅜	+¾
39½	29	3	*United Alloy Stl	900	30½	30	30	−¼
183	152½	8	United Fruit	300	168¼	167½	167¼	−1¾
50½	38½	6	United Dye	100	38½	38½	38½	−6½
21⅞	8½	..	United Ry Inv	400	10⅞	10	10	−⅛
62	26½	..	United Ry Inv pf	1700	35½	33⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
34½	20	..	U S C I Pipe	11800	33½	30¼	31	−1¾
79	64	5	U S C I Pipe pf	800	78¼	77¾	78⅞	+⅞
25	15	..	U S Hoffman	300	16½	16	16	−⅝
73¼	40	..	U S Ind Alcohol	19500	54	49¾	52¾	+3¼
106	88⅛	8	U S Realty & Imp	400	95	92¾	93½	+½
108¾	97½	7	USR & Imp SRFP	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	−¾
64⅞	35½	..	U S Rubber	9900	40	37	37⅜	+⅜
105	88½	8	U S Rubber 1st pf	2000	94½	91¾	92½	...
43⅝	20	..	U S Smelt	700	24	23½	24	+½
109⅝	85½	5	U S Steel	150700	88⅛	85⅞	86⅞	−⅞
123¼	116⅝	7	U S Steel pf	1000	118½	116⅞	118⅛	+1¼
76½	56	4	Utah Copper	2700	60¾	59	59¾	+⅜
24¾	14¼	..	Utah Securities	1100	16⅝	15¼	16⅝	+1⅛
44⅝	24⅝	..	Vanadium	2700	29½	28⅝	29	−1
17	3¼	..	Va-Car Chem B	400	4¾	4¼	4¾	+¼
27	6¼	..	Va-Car Chem	1100	9¾	9	9	−⅞
69	17	..	Va-Car Chem pf	1500	27	25¼	26¼	+1¼
23	15¼	2	Vivaudou	900	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	+½
11⅛	7⅛	..	Wabash	3300	9¼	8½	8½	...
34⅛	23¼	..	Wabash pf A	9800	29⅞	27⅝	28½	+¾
20	14⅝	1¼	Waldorf System	900	16	15½	15⅝	+1⅞
54	34½	2½	Wells-Fargo Ex	800	38	35	38	+2¼
15	9	..	West Maryland	8500	10	8	9	−1
26¾	14	..	West Md 2d pf	6100	18¼	14	16¼	−1¾
117	111⅛	7	*West Elec pf	100	113	113	113	+1⅝
20¼	15	..	West Pacific	2400	15	12	13	−2½
63⅜	53	6	West Pacific pf	600	57¼	55½	55⅝	+⅝
52⅝	38¼	2	West Penn Co	200	43	42¾	43	...
88	75¼	6	West Penn Co pf	400	85	85	85	...
119½	101⅛	7	West Union Tel	1200	108¼	105¼	105¼	−1¾
120	76	5.60	Westinghouse AB	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	+1¼
67⅛	52½	4	*Westinghouse El	4300	59¾	57⅞	58	+¼
78	70	4	*Westinghouse 1pf	100	75	75	75	+½
10⅝	6¼	..	Wheeling & LE	1300	7½	7	7¼	+¼
19	11	..	Wheeling & LE pf	600	12	10¼	10½	−½
30¾	20⅛	2	*White Eagle Oil	1400	22⅞	21⅝	22¼	+¾
60⅞	45	4	White Motor	1900	49	47⅝	48	+½
5⅞	1¼	..	White Oil	1800	1¾	1¼	1⅜	+¼
14	5¾	..	Wickwire Spencer	800	7¼	6¾	6½	...
8½	5	..	Willys Overland	12800	6⅜	5⅜	5⅞	−¼
71	42½	..	Willys Over pf	27400	66	55	57⅜	−3⅛
42¾	19	..	Wilson & Co	400	22	21	21	−1
71	42½	7	*Wilson & Co pf	100	65	65	65	+4½
260	199⅛	8	Woolworth	1900	255¼	249	250¼	−5
40	23⅛	..	Worth Pump	1000	25	23⅝	23⅝	+¼
71½	60½	6	Worth Pump pf B	100	60½	60½	60½	−1¼
11	8¼	1	Wright Aero	1100	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
80	63½	5	Youngstown	900	66⅛	65	65	−2

* Ex-dividend. † Sales through Friday.

Total aggregate sales for week: Stocks 3,688,300 shares; bonds $42,863,000.

SMELTING MAY PAY DIVIDEND IN SHORT TIME

Earnings for First Half of 1923 Believed Good Basis for Common Disbursement

Definite basis for the resumption of common stock dividends by the American Smelting & Refining Company is found in the earnings statement for the first six months of this year. Operating profits amounted to $10,728,372, an increase of $4,457,520 over the corresponding period last year, or more than 71 per cent.

Out of these profits American Smelting reserved $2,907,545 for depreciation, depletion and obsolescense. This sum is equivalent to more than $4 a share on the 609,980 shares of common stock and indicates that the company is not exhibiting big profits at the expense of adequate property reserves.

After interest charges and the half year's dividend of $3,50 a share on the 500,000 sharese of preferred stock, final divisible earnings amounted to $3,313,665, or $5.43 a share on the junior equity.

Six Months' Big Profits

In short, in the first six months of 1923, the concern earned net profits at the rate of almost $11 a share on its common stock after charging off more than $4 a share for depreciation, depletion and other items. Last June common dividends were resumed at the rate of $5 a share annually, after a two-year suspension. So the Smelting Company in the six months to June 30 has earned an entire year's dividend, with a margin to spare.

Indeed, one must go back to 1918 to find any single year's net earnings equaling those of the first six months of 1923.

American Smelting's balance sheet disclosed an extremely strong position last June. Working capital stood at $59,111,973, and of this cash and negotiable securities amounted to $18,658,183, or more than 31 per cent. On Dec. 31, 1922, "net quick" amounted to $47,695,555, of which only $7,623,908 was in cash and securities.

The major portion of this increase is accounted for by the sale, last April, of $10,000,000 first mortgage bonds, proceeds of which had not been spent on June 30, last. Eliminating this, however, working capital amounted to almost $50,000,000, or the largest amount the smelting company ever had.

Metals Selling Lower

Since the beginning of the second half of 1923 the metal markets have slumped considerably. Copper is now off more than 4 cents from its high of 17½ cents last March; zinc is down 1½@2c; lead is off 1½ cents, and the silver market receded from 4 to 5 cents with the dissolution of the Pittman Act. But these declines in metal values have only indirectly affected American Smelting. The bulk of earnings are derived from smelting, refining and marketing metals and by-products; treatment tolls and charges go on regardless of market quotations.

Evidence of this is found in the fact that out of total operating income in the first six months of $10,487,226, more than 81 per cent, or $8,519,898, came from smelting and refining charges and "industries immediately dependent thereon." The balance, $1,967,327, or about 19 per cent, came from mining properties.

Should, however, continued metal price recessions cause curtailment of mining throughout the country Smelting profits would naturally recede.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1923	1922
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD		
August:		
Oper revs	$64,833,927	$56,370,667
Net oper income	7,774,400	5,631,524
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:		
Oper revs	484,735,655	404,796,672
Net oper income	56,612,012	50,576,377
CANADIAN PACIFIC		
August:		
Gross	$16,417,124	15,918,050
Net	3,117,056	2,946,435
8 mos.:		
Gross	112,940,451	106,677,242
Net	14,753,449	14,722,413
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS		
August:		
Oper revenue	$4,798,441	$4,450,166
Net income	392,352	6,132
Oper rev—8 months	35,673,398	34,135,788
Net income	1,734,469	2,673,144
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO		
August:		
Oper revenue	$8,029,564	$6,618,834
Oper net	1,700,727	908,077
Oper rev—8 mos	58,795,815	54,586,442
Oper net	12,320,375	10,591,576
ROCK ISLAND		
August:		
Oper revenue	$11,770,075	$11,347,850
Net oper income	2,333,264	1,080,465
Net income	1,413,473	205,543
Deficit to July 31	1,056,718	*1,532,950
Bal Aug. 31	356,755	1,138,493

* Net.

	1923	1922
BURLINGTON RAILROAD		
August:		
Oper revenue	$14,899,151	$14,502,539
Operi ncome	2,295,176	1,369,748
Net oper income	2,088,063	1,131,461
Eight months:		
Oper revenue	113,048,030	101,747,129
Oper income	14,874,887	15,945,741
Net oper income	13,641,925	14,760,273
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD		
August:		
Oper revenue	$3,725,347	$3,277,691
Oper income	1,267,163	895,937
Net oper income	918,750	823,792

CANADA'S NEWSPRINT GROWTH

OTTAWA, Sept. 29—Canada's exports of newsprint and pulpwood to the United States in the current fiscal year will be valued at more than $150,000,000, compared with a value of $31,000,000 in 1916.

YEAR'S BUSINESS ON THE CLYDE IS ON BIGGER SCALE

Increase of Revenues Totals More Than £50,000 as Compared With 1921-22 Year

GLASGOW, Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Trade on the Clyde River during the year ended June 30, last, was very satisfactory, according to the financial statement submitted to the Navigation Trustees at a meeting held in Glasgow.

The revenue for the year exceeded £1,000,000, an increase of £51,000 compared with the previous year. It was reported that the tonnage of vessels arriving at and departing from the port amounted to 12,823,195, compared with 11,807,274 the previous year, bringing the tonnage to almost 93 per cent of the 1914 tonnage, and constituting the highest figures since 1915.

The tonnage of goods imported and exported, including coal, was 8,042,053 or 21,000,000 tons more than the preceding year, bringing the total to 80 per cent of the 1914 tonnage. Coal shipments were 856,000 tons greater, iron ore imports 433,000 tons, and other cargoes 732,000 tons.

Gratification was expressed that in the foreign trade the export dues on goods exceeded the import dues for the first time since 1915 £24,000, which was equivalent to 15 per cent. In 1919 the export dues were down to 50 per cent, which was the low water mark, and tthey had steadily recovered since.

The total shipment of coal from all the Scottish ports during 1923 up to the end of August amounted to 11,226,735 tons, compared with 9,018,174 for the first eight months of 1922.

Beacon Oil Company

DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED SHARES

A quarterly dividend of $1.875 has been declared upon the Preferred shares of Beacon Oil Company, payable November 15, 1923, at the office of Kidder, Peabody & Company, Transfer Agents, to stockholders of record as of November 1, 1923.

E. N. WRIGHTINGTON, Treasurer.

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NICARAGUA SEEKS $9,000,000 LOAN FROM AMERICAN BANKERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—General Emiliano Chamarro, Minister to the United States from Nicaragua, who has been negotiating with American bankers for a loan of $9,000,000 to his country to build a railroad to the Atlantic coast and for road improvements, will leave for Nicaragua in a few days to discuss the project with officials of his government. He expects to be away four or five months.

General Chamarro will discuss the loan further with American bankers in New York next week before sailing. There is no railroad in the eastern part of the country and the construction of one would put Nicaragua in much closer touch commercially with New York and other Atlantic ports. The road would run from Granada to Bluefields.

RETURN TO STANDARD TIME

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Beginning Monday the New York Cotton Exchange, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade will open and close one hour later, standard time, than at present.

SEARS, ROEBUCK TO PAY NOTES

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—Sears, Roebuck & Co. officially announce that they will pay off without new financing, approximately $16,900,000 notes maturing Oct. 15. These notes are the last block of an issue put out in 1920.

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BOSTON ELEVATED DEFICIT IN AUGUST LARGER THAN 1922

Costs of service of the Boston Elevated Railway Company during August exceeded receipts of revenue by $319,516. August is one of the lean months in the operation of the road, but this deficit in the month's operation was considerably larger than August, 1922, which was $217,128.

The total number of revenue passengers during August was 28,086,112, as compared with 26,877,682 in August, 1922. The percentage of 5-cent passengers to the total number paying had increased in the year from 22.33 per cent to 25.50 per cent. The average rate of fare was reduced from 8.883 cents in August, 1922, to 8.713 cents in August, 1923.

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PHILIPPINE TRADE LOWER IN AUGUST

Trade of the Philippine Islands for August registered a decline in both exports and imports, compared with July, Trade Commissioner John A. Fowler cables the United States Department of Commerce.

The chief drop in exports was sugar, which fell from a value of 4,222,000 pesos to 702,000 pesos, due to the close of the sugar milling season.

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FINALISTS ALL EVEN; 18TH HOLE

Sarazen's Birdie 3 on the Last Hole of Morning Play Takes the Lead From Hagen

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP)—W. C. Hagen, New York, and Eugene Sarazen, Briacliffe Lodge, were all even at the end of 18 holes of morning play today for the professional golf championship.

Hagen, after losing the first hole, evened the match at the second hole and took the lead at the sixth. He lost and won a one-hole lead several times after that, but Sarazen evened the match at the eighteenth with a birdie 3. The cards:

Hagen, out	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	38	
Sarazen, out	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	39	
Hagen, in	3	5	4	4	6	4	3	5	5	39	77
Sarazen, in	3	4	4	7	5	5	3	5	3	39	78

First Hole 494 Yards Par 5—Sarazen drove straight down the fairway. Hagen sliced to the rough, but made a beautiful recovery to land just short of the green. Sarazen's brassie was on the edge of the green. Hagen's chip shot overran the cup and Sarazen's third was six inches from the hole. Hagen missed his first putt. Sarazen 4; Hagen 5. Sarazen 1 up.

Second Hole, 310 Yards, Par 4—Sarazen topped his tee shot, the ball rolling about 50 yards. Hagen's drive was well down the fairway. Sarazen's second was behind a clump of trees, but he pitched to the green. Hagen was on with his second. Hagen's first putt was two feet from the hole. Sarazen was down in 5, Hagen in 4. All even.

Third Hole 524 Yards Par 5—Sarazen out drove Hagen by 15 yards. Both were well over the troublesome ditch on their brassies. Hagen chipped 20 feet beyond the hole. Sarazen was 5 feet away on his chip shot. Hagen took two putts for a 5. Sarazen rimmed the cup. Hole halved. All even.

Fourth Hole 154 Yards Par 3—Hagen's tee shot was 20 feet from the pin, Sarazen's about 40 feet away. Hagen missed his approach putt by an inch and the hole was halved in par. All even.

Fifth Hole, 333 Yards, Par 4—Both had long drives, Hagen's about 20 yards the best. Sarazen pitched 40 feet beyond the pin. Hagen had a poor lie, but made a better pitch than Sarazen. Both were down in two putts for par 4s. All even.

Sixth Hole, 385 yards, Par 4—Their drives on this blind hole were about even under the brow of a bunkering hill. Sarazen's second was in a small pocket left of the green. Hagen's was on the green 40 feet from the cup. Sarazen's recovery shot rolled over the hole and six feet beyond. Hagen was four feet away on his approach putt. Sarazen missed his six-footer. Hagen sank his. Hagen 4, Sarazen 5. Hagen 1 up.

Seventh Hole, 399 Yards, Par 4—Sarazen hooked a bit and Hagen got the longest drive. Both had fine second shots to the green. Hagen, 25 feet away, missed his approach putt by an inch. Both took two putts for 4s. Hagen 1 up.

Eighth Hole, 435 Yards, Par 4—Hagen was long and straight down the fairway. Sarazen sliced to the rough but had a good lie and his wood second shot made the green. Hagen's mashie shot found a sand trap by the green. He took two putts and Sarazen three for 5s. Hagen 1 up.

Ninth Hole, 294 Yards Par 4—Hagen's drive was just short of the green. Sarazen sliced to the rough, but made a recovery to within 25 feet of the pin. Hagen's second was six feet from the cup. Sarazen's approach putt half stymied Hagen and they halved in 4's. Hagen 1 up.

Tenth Hole, 155 Yards, Par 3—Their mashies over the duck-filled pond put their balls 10 feet from the cup. Each took two putts, Hagen 1 up.

Eleventh Hole, 356 Yards, Par 4—Both drives were over the hill, within three inches of the other in the fairway. Hagen pitched into a sand pocket off the green. Sarazen was within a dozen feet of the cup on his second. Hagen's recovery from the trap was dubbed and he overran the cup on his fourth. Sarazen 4, Hagen 5. All even.

Twelfth Hole, 255 Yards Par 4—Hagen was on the edge of the green from the tee. Sarazen, still slicing, landed in the rough. A good recovery got him within 15 feet of the cup. Hagen's chip was within 10 feet. Both took two putts for 4's. All even.

Thirteenth Hole, 465 Yards, Par 5—This, a long dog-leg hole proved troublesome for Sarazen. He hooked his tee shot into the trees that fill the enclosure of the angle and rolled into a sand trap on another green. Hagen's drive was straight into the opening of the curve. Sarazen's shot out of the trap hit a tree and bounded back to him. His third was barely on the fairway and his fourth short of the green. Hagen was on in 2 and Sarazen conceded the hole. Hagen 4, Sarazen 7. Hagen 1 up.

Fourteenth Hole, 525 Yards Par 5—The accurate drives were of equal length down the fairway. Sarazen's second was well up and he pitched the green. Hagen's second hit a tall oak and bounded back into the fairway. His third got the same result. His fourth was on the green and he took two putts for a 6. Sarazen was down in 2 for a 5. All even.

Fifteenth Hole, 410 Yards, Par 4—Sarazen's drive hit a knoll in the fairway and caromed off into rough territory. Hagen was well down the fairway and on in 2. Sarazen's second was over the green in a pocket. Recovering from this mistake he overran the cup and took two putts for a 5. Hagen holed in two putts. Hagen 4, Sarazen 5. Hagen 1 up.

Sixteenth Hole, 135 Yards, Par 3—On this short pitch from a tee perched on a rock 50 feet high Hagen was 30 feet from the pin, while Sarazen was short in a sand pocket. Sarazen recovered well and holed an eight-foot putt for his par 3. Hagen took two putts for a 3. Hagen 1 up.

Seventeenth Hole, 516 Yards, Par 5—Both had 265-yard drives down the fairway. Sarazen's brassie was well on the green. Hagen's was just a bit shorter. Sarazen's chip overran the cup a dozen feet. Hagen was several feet closer to the pin. Sarazen took two putts for a par 5. Hagen also took two for a 5. Halved hole. Hagen 1 up.

Eighteenth Hole, 274 Yards, Par 4—Hagen's drive was in a sandpocket to the left of the green. Sarazen was within 15 feet of the cup. Hagen barely got on the green with his shot from the trap. Sarazen took two putts for a birdie 3. Sarazen 3, Hagen 5. All even.

Hagen has had an easy trip to the finals. He defeated George Griffi 4 and 3 in the first round, won 10 and 9 from John Elphick in the second; eliminated John Golden 4 and 3 in the third and advanced into the semifinals by defeating F. J. McLeod 5 and 4. He defeated George McLean of Grassy Sprain Country Club yesterday, 12 and 11.

Sarazen has had more of a task. He found a right smart golfer in Lloyd Gulickson of Columbus during the early part of his first-round match. His second-round engagement was won easily from D. K. White, then he had to do his best to beat Alexander Campbell, the veteran of Cincinnati. J. M. Barnes gave him a 36-hole battle Thursday, and he had a hard contest yesterday in R. A. Cruickshank of the Shackamaxon Country Club, whom he defeated 7 and 5.

Sarazen and Hagen have met in three important matches. In a so-called world's championship last year Sarazen won. In a tournament at Leeds, Eng., Hagen won, and in a special match at Asbury Park, N. J., several weeks ago, Sarazen won again.

Despite the fact that he was only four strokes over par for the entire route in yesterday's match with Sarazen, Cruickshank was always struggling. When they started the afternoon's play, Sarazen was 4 up. The first three holes of the afternoon were halved, but Cruickshank reduced Sarazen's lead to 3 up at the twenty-second hole, when the latter's tee shot landed in the brook. Sarazen came back and won the twenty-third when Cruickshank took three putts. Cruickshank pulled into the woods at the twenty-sixth, and Sarazen became 6 up. Sarazen added another hole to his lead when he scored a birdie 3 at the twenty-seventh. On the twenty-eighth Cruickshank hit his tee shot into the duck pond, and was dormie 8. The twenty-ninth and thirtieth holes were won by Cruickshank. The end came on the thirty-first hole, when Sarazen laid his brassie scarcely 20 feet from the pin, while Cruickshank was short on his second. The cards:

Sarazen, out	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	38
Cruickshank, out	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	40
Sarazen, in	3	4	5	4						
Cruickshank, in	4	3	5	5						

Hagen was always far ahead of McLean, whose putting, unusually good in his other matches, became poor. Hagen was 8 up at the end of 18. On the first hole in the afternoon he was within 15 feet of the pin on his second shot and holed out for an eagle 3.

Hagen increased his lead to 10 up on the twentieth with a birdie 3, to 11 up with a birdie 4 on the twenty-first and 12 up with a par 3 on the twenty-second, while McLean took an extra putt for a 4.

McLean became dormie 13 when he took a 5 on the par 4 twenty-third hole, but Hagen conceded the next after a second shot into a mudhole. The match ended at the twenty-fifth, which was halved. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

W. C. Hagen, New York, defeated George McLean, Grassy Sprain Country Club, Bronxville, N. Y., 12 and 11.

Eugene Sarazen, Briar Cliff Manor, New York, defeated R. A. Cruickshank, Shackamaxon Country Club, Westfield, N. J., 7 and 5.

GIANTS MAKE SURE OF NATIONAL FLAG

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	94	55	.631
Cincinnati	90	60	.600
Pittsburgh	85	65	.568
Chicago	80	69	.537
St. Louis	76	72	.513
Brooklyn	71	77	.480
Boston	52	95	.354
Philadelphia	47	102	.315

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 11, Philadelphia 7.
New York 3, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—By defeating Brooklyn today, 3 to 0, New York laid indisputable claim to its third successive National League championship. The Giants scored early on B. A. Grimes, crossing the plate twice in the first inning on a hit batsman, force play and singles by F. F. Frisch and E. F. Meusel, with an out at first intervening. The champions had several other opportunities to score, but took too great liberties on the base paths. A. N. Nehf, in holding the opposition at all stages, earned his first shutout of the 1923 season.

In case that P. J. Moran's Cincinnati Reds win their remaining four games and the Giants lost their four, the standing of the leaders at the season's close would read: New York—Won 94, Lost 59, P. C. .614; Cincinnati—Won 94, Lost 60, P. C. .610.

The title is the ninth won under the managership of John J. McGraw since he assumed charge of the New York Nationals in 1902.

The score by innings of today's game follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	3	11	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	9	1

Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Grimes and Hargreaves. Umpires—Klem, McCormick and Finneran. Time—1h. 37m.

BRAVES DEFEAT PHILLIES AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28—The services of two Boston pitchers were required to defeat the home-run hitting Phillies here this afternoon. Off R. W. Marquard, the left-hander, Philadelphia made 12 safe hits, and when that pitcher voluntarily retired after batting in the ninth, Joseph Oeschger went into the box to yield the Phillies their final run. Clifford Lee, the local right fielder, drove out two home runs and a single, while F. C. Williams was content with a single homer. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	4	11	18	0
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	7	13	2

Batteries—Marquard, Oeschger and O'Neil; Mitchell, Couch, Weinert and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Marquard. Losing pitcher—Mitchell. Umpires—McCormick and Powell. Time—1h. 55m.

GRIMES' BAT BRINGS VICTORY

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—O. R. Grimes was instrumental in sending Pittsburgh down to defeat here today. The Cub first baseman hit for three bases in the fourth inning, following L. H. Miller's double, tying the score. In the seventh he drove one out for the circuit for the ball game. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	x		2	7	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	6	0

Batteries—Aldridge and O'Farrell; Cooper and Schmidt. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and O'Day. Time—1h. 29m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	114	70	.620
Sacramento	103	79	.566
Portland	95	86	.525
Seattle	88	90	.494
Los Angeles	87	98	.470
Salt Lake	85	98	.465
Oakland	82	102	.446
Vernon	74	108	.407

RESULTS FRIDAY

Seattle 10, Vernon 3.
Portland 7, Oakland 0.
Salt Lake 13, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 9, Sacramento 2.

AIR CIRCUS TODAY

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29—A $3,000,000 aeronautical and aircraft exhibition, stunt flying, battle maneuvers, which will include the laying of a smoke screen from the air, and the world's fastest airplanes in action are on the program at St. Louis Field today for the first preliminary event of the international air races which start Monday. The program will finish with an exhibition of night flying and bombing operations by the sixth army bombing squadron.

MRS. BELCHER WINS W. G. A. TITLE

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29—Mrs. D. M. Belcher of the Winchester Country Club, Winchester, Mass., is today champion of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, as a result of her victory over Miss Harriet Ellison of Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., yesterday, 3 and 1, in the final match of the annual W. G. A. title race, on the links of the Worcester Country Club.

Famous Coach Has Two New Swimmers

Bachrach Faces Indoor Season With Great Prospects

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28—With two new swimmers on his already powerful squad, William Bachrach, swimming coach of the Illinois Athletic Club, faces the indoor season with expectations of continuing his overwhelming victories in competition for national swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

The new stars are Orvar Trolle from Sweden, who is to live here now, and J. I. Faricy, formerly of University of Minnesota. Trolle claims to have won three out of five 100-meter races against Arne Borg, the Swedish crawl-stroke champion. In a trial in the I. A. C. pool Trolle impressed Bachrach favorably. Trolle will return to Sweden in time to compete for that country in the Olympic Games.

While in college competition, Faricy was an outstanding breast-stroke champion, taking the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association titles and establishing "Big Ten" records.

Both of the recruits are expected to play second string to men already on the team. John Weissmuller, holder of 45 world's crawl-stroke records, still looks invincible, while in the breast stroke R. D. Skelton is holding his world's records and bettering them constantly.

During the outdoor season just completed, the Tricolor team gathered 60 points in the men's senior championships held at various times in different parts of the country. All other clubs combined had a total of only 55 points, showing the dominating position of Bachrach's squad. The Olympic Club of San Francisco was second best with 16 points, and the Boys' Club of New York was third with 12 points.

Due to Weissmuller's retirement for the greater part of the season, several rivals cut in for championships he held, but none of his world's records in championship races were approached. He helped set the one world's record of the season made in a championship in the 880-yard relay.

As far as Bachrach's records show, the 880-yard free-style championship was not held. The summary of the other events follows:

50-Yard Free Style at Edgewater Beach, Chicago—Won by H. R. Topp, Chicago Athletic Association; H. H. Kruger, I. A. C., second; D. I. Jones, Brown University, third. Time—28 1-5s. (rough water).

100-Yard Free Style at Broad Ripple, Indianapolis—Won by John Weissmuller, I. A. C.; Peter Weissmuller, I. A. C., second; H. H. Kruger, I. A. C., third. Time—54 3-5s.

220-Yard Free Style at Johnstown, Pa.—Won by Harry Glancy, Pittsburgh Athletic Association; H. H. Kruger, I. A. C., second; A. W. Smith, Erie (Pa.) Y. M. C. A., third. Time—2m. 36 3-5s.

440-Yard Free Style at Rye, N. Y.—Won by John Weissmuller, I. A. C.; H. H. Kruger, I. A. C., second; E. F. Keating, Boys' Club of New York, third. Time—5m. 37 2-5s.

One-Mile Free Style at Pensacola, Fla.—Won by Eugene Bolden, I. A. C.; T. E. Blake, Los Angeles Athletic Club, second; T. Thatcher, Atlantic A. C., third. Time—25m. 8s.

10-Mile Free Style at Philadelphia—Won by E. F. Keating, Boys' Club of New York; T. E. Blake, Los Angeles A. C., second; John Petri, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third. Time—2h. 7m.

220-Yard Breast Stroke at Broad Ripple, Indianapolis—Won by R. D. Skelton, I. A. C.; C. W. Blankley, I. A. C., second; Winston Kratz, Louisville, B. C., third. Time—3m. 6 3-5s. (New United States record.)

150-Yard Back Stroke at Edgewater Beach, Chicago—Won by H. H. Kruger, I. A. C.; Bonner Miller, I. A. C., second; Oliver Horn, I. A. C., third. Time—1m. 58s.

Pentathlon at Detroit—Won by H. H. Kruger, I. A. C.; Ferdinand Erhlich, New York Athletic Club, second; A. W. Smith, Erie (Pa.) Y. M. C. A., third. Points—9.

Springboard Diving at Detroit—Won by Clarence Pinkston, Olympic Club, San Francisco; A. C. White, Olympic Club, second; Walter Grandy, Detroit A. C., third. Points—609. (Pinkston broke tie with White to win.)

High Diving at Palo Alto, Cal.—Won by Clarence Pinkston, Olympic Club; A. C. White, Olympic Club, second; B. McKee, unattached, third.

880-Yard Relay at Newark, N. J.—Won by Illinois Athletic Club (H. H. Kruger, W. L. Wallen, P. M. McGillivray and John Weissmuller); Boys' Club of New York, second. Time—10m. 5⅗s.

SEMIFINAL POLO MATCHES

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 29—Three of America's best pony polo teams, and the only remaining foreign team meet in the two semifinal matches for the Monty Waterbury Cup today. In the first match the American Shelburne combination meets the English Hurlingham four, while in the second the star Meadowbrook team opposes Orange County.

ROMIG TRAINING AGAIN

BERWICK, Pa., Sept. 29—J. L. Romig, winner of the intercollegiate cross-country championship in 1920, while at Pennsylvania State College, and also winner of the Berwick Marathon the same year, is training with the hope of taking part in the Olympic races next year. He also may enter the Berwick Marathon on Thanksgiving Day this year.

RACE DATE NAMED

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The Amateur Athletic Union announced yesterday that the national seven-mile walking and 10-mile running championships will be held in New York on Oct. 27.

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Columbus 5, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 10, Toledo 7.



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ARCHERY

THAT the archers over the country are maintaining their usual post-tournament interest in archery is shown by the scores which are published in this week's bulletin of the series which is issued by L. C. Smith, secretary of the National Archery Association. This bulletin reports scores from Boston, Newton Center, Melrose and Greenfield, Mass.; Dorset, Vt.; Fulton, N. Y., and Wayne, Pa.

The scores which the men turned in were made in the York round, the American round and the men's team round, while the ladies turned in scores for the national round and the Columbia round, both of which are exclusively ladies' rounds, and also the American round which is usually a men's round.

The bulletin also shows one new record for the season. This was made in the men's team round by Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., and Pennsylvania Athletic Club. Dr. Elmer is the present title holder of the Eastern Archery Association and has, on several occasions, been the champion of the National Archery Association.

The men's team round consists of 96 arrows shot at a distance of 60 yards, and the previous record reported this season in this round was made by W. K. Perdue of Canton, O., whose record was 82 hits, 394 score. Dr. Elmer has bettered this by making 92 hits, with a score of 482. In this connection it is interesting to know that the high records of the season in both the York round and the American round are held by W. H. Palmer Jr., of Wayne, Pa., and Pennsylvania Athletic Club, who is the present national champion. The high record in the national round is held by Miss D. D. Smith of Newton Center, former national champion, and present title holder in the Eastern Archery Association, and the high score for the season in the Columbia and women's team round is held by Mrs. E. W. Frentz of Melrose, Mass.

The following are the best scores appearing in this week's bulletin:

	Hits	Score
MEN'S TEAM ROUND (96 Arrows at 60 Yards)		
R. P. Elmer, Penn. A. C.	92	482
H. L. Lake, Fulton, N. Y.	88	456
SINGLE YORK ROUND		
H. L. Lake, Fulton, N. Y.	75	313
DOUBLE YORK ROUND		
H. L. Lake, Fulton, N. Y.	168	626
AMERICAN ROUND		
R. P. Elmer, Penn. A. C.	89	579
W. H. Palmer Jr., Penn. A. C.	89	537
J. P. True, Newton Center	84	420
H. A. Ives, Boston	58	268
L. R. Cram, Newton Center	54	256
David Hunt, Wayne, Pa.	51	223
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	45	205
F. Adelberger, Wayne, Pa.	39	167
Mrs. Schwartz, Wayne, Pa.	14	62
NATIONAL ROUND		
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Melrose	65	333
Miss Katherine Howe, Dorset, Vt.	53	257
Miss N. L. Peirce, Boston	42	178
COLUMBIA ROUND		
Miss D. D. Smith, Newton Center	70	450
Mrs. L. C. Smith, Newton Center	66	412
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield	60	296

The Newton Archers are arranging for their annual tournament, to be held Oct. 12 and 13, on their archery range at the Newton Center playground.

BATTING RACE IS CLOSE AS EVER

Ruth May Yet Overhaul Heilmann, the Detroit Star

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—G. H. Ruth, proclaimed the most valuable player in the American League for 1923, faces a chance to add the American League batting championship to his laurels. With the last of the season less than a week away the New York star must overcome a 10-point lead held by H. E. Heilmann of Detroit. Ruth got only four hits in his last four games, giving him an average of .385, while Heilmann is pounding away at a .395 clip, Ruth, however, is secure in home run honors with 38 and is so far in front as a scorer there is no practical possibility of being overtaken. He has counted 137 times. The records include games of Wednesday.

Other leading batters for 90 or more games: Tristram Speaker, Cleveland, .375; J. W. Sewell, Cleveland, .360; K. R. Williams, St. Louis, .353; E. T. Collins, Chicago, .353; C. D. Jamison, Cleveland, .344; T. R. Cobb, Detroit, 343; Henry Manush, Detroit, .335; Joseph Harris, Boston, .332.

Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis seems likely to retain the 1923 batting championship of the National League. He is batting .384, which gives him a 10-point margin over Z. D. Wheat of Brooklyn. J. L. Bottomly, Hornsby's team mate, is tagging close on the heels of the leaders with an average of .367.

Other leading batters for 90 or more games: J. F. Fournier, Brooklyn, .354; E. J. Roush, Cincinnati, .351; F. F. Frisch, New York, .347; C. J. Grimm, Pittsburgh, .342; Ross Young, New York, .340; C. L. Barnhart, Pittsburgh, .340; H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .338; E. F. Hargrave, Cincinnati, .335.

F. C. Williams, the veteran Philadelphia outfielder, underwent a slump, dropping from .305 to .295 in a week, but increased his home run record to 38.

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UPSET IN THREE-CUSHION RACE

Denton Defeats Layton and Ties Champion for First Place in Standing

PROFESSIONAL THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
J. M. Layton	7	4	8	.636
T. S. Denton	7	4	10	.636
Otto Reiselt	6	5	9	.545
R. L. Cannefax	1	9	8	.182

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29 (Special)—T. S. Denton of Kansas City, tightened up the race for the United States three-cushion billiard championship by defeating the champion, J. M. Layton of St. Louis, 60 to 57, here yesterday. Layton was leading in the standing at the time and was favored to retain his title, but Denton, who has been showing championship form, was not to be denied yesterday and by his victory, tied the champion for first place.

The defeat of Otto Reiselt of this city, by R. L. Cannefax of New York, 60 to 59, in the evening match was considerable of a setback, for a victory by the former would have brought him into a triple tie with Layton and Denton. Today may see the placing of the title.

A large crowd of Philadelphians turned out to see the Cannefax-Reiselt match, and the latter looked like a sure victor until the New York player came through with a rally in the closing innings and finished with a fine run of 4. Cannefax had a high run of 7, while Reiselt's best effort was 5. Score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—3 0 0 1 2 0 4 2 0 0 3 2
1 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 0 1
3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 5 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 2
1 5—59. Innings—52. High Run—5.

R. L. Cannefax—1 0 0 2 1 2 0 1 1 0
2 3 1 2 0 3 4 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 2 0
2 0 0 7 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 2 0
1 2 3 4—60. Innings—52. High Run—7.

Layton, the titleholder, received an unexpected setback when he lost to Denton in the afternoon match, 60 to 57 in 72 innings. It was the spectacular rally of the Kansas City player that carried him through to his popular victory and thrilled one of the biggest crowds of the series.

In the last eight innings Denton made a total of 18 points, completing the match with an unfinished run of four. He made his last point with a difficult force-follow shot. There was considerable safe playing by both players in the early innings. Denton had a high run of six and three runs of four, while Dayton's best effort was a five and also two runs of four. The score by innings:

T. S. Denton—2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0
0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1
3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 4 2 1
0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 6 1 2 3 0 4—60 points.
Innings—72. High run—6.

J. M. Layton—1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2
0 1 1 1 0 1 3 2 0 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 2 0
0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 1 2 4 1 2 4 0 1 1 0 0
2 3 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 0—57. Innings—71. High run—5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	50	.658
Cleveland	76	67	.532
Detroit	76	69	.524
St. Louis	72	70	.507
Washington	71	73	.493
Chicago	64	79	.448
Philadelphia	63	80	.441
Boston	58	88	.397

RESULTS FRIDAY

New York 24, Boston 4.
Detroit 17, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston (2 games).
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AVALANCHE OF YANKEE HITS

The New York Americans came very close to establishing a new scoring record at Fenway Park yesterday. They made 24 runs in the game with Boston, 11 of which came in one inning. H. J. Ehmke was batted for 21 hits and Clarence Blethen, his successor, for nine. The Red Sox did a little batting on their own account, as their total of 11 hits shows, but they were never in the running. A fine home run by G. H. Ruth, his thirty-eighth of the season, was the high spot in the visitors' attack. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	4	0	1	0	1	11	2	3	2	24	30	2
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	11	3

Batteries—Jones and Schang; Ehmke, Blethen and Picinich. Losing pitcher—Ehmke. Umpires—Connolly, Dinneen and Rowland. Time—1h. 54m.

DETROIT 17, CLEVELAND 3

DETROIT, Sept. 28—Getting off to a seven-run start, the Detroit Tigers proceeded to collect five more in the second inning of their battle with Cleveland. Edmondson, a recruit, was batted hard in the third and sixth, hence the final outcome was the easiest kind of a local triumph, 17 to 3. One game now separates the Indians and Tigers in the battle for second place. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Detroit	7	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	x		17	14	2
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		3	5	4

Batteries—Pillette and Woodall; Smith, Sullivan, Drake, Edmondson, Leveson and Myatt, Sewell. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Owens, Holmes and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 5m.

BROWNS TAKE CLOSE ONE

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28—St. Louis today won the opening game of the series from Chicago, 3 to 2. Both pitchers, D. C. Danforth and Louis Cvengros, were in good form, allowing seven hits apiece. A run for the Browns in the first inning proved to be the margin of victory. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	x		3	7	1
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		2	7	0

Batteries—Danforth and Severeid; Cvengros and Schalk. Umpires—Moriarty and Ormsby. Time—1h. 50m.

WOMEN GOLFERS START MONDAY

International Field to Tee Off in U. S. Tourney

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—An international field of 179 fair wielders of the mashie-niblick will tee off next Monday at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, Rye, N. Y., in the qualifying test of the national women's golf championship. The draw for the tournament, which will continue throughout the week, was completed last night by the United States Golf Association.

Heading the list of entrants is Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., United States title holder, who is a favorite to win again because of her impressive play so far this season, including her recent victory in the Canadian women's open championship from a field of leading British, Canadian and American players.

Four entries compose the overseas contingent. They are Lady Headfort, a titled player, and Miss Edith Leitch of England; Miss Vera Hutchings of Winnipeg, and Miss Marjorie Annable of Montreal. Mrs. W. A. Gavin of England, runner-up to Miss Collett in the Canadian championship will not compete.

Among Miss Collett's most formidable American rivals are Miss A. W. Stirling of New York and Mrs. D. C. Hurd, entered from Philadelphia; former titleholders, Mrs. F. C. Letts, Mrs. Melvin Jones and Mrs. L. W. Mida of Chicago; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Mrs. M. C. Marshall and Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia; Mrs. E. R. Reinhardt, Dallas, Tex., and Mrs. D. C. Gaut of Memphis, Tenn.

Several younger stars are expected to make good showings, including Miss Edith Cummings and Miss Anita Lihme of Chicago, Miss Audrey Faust of St. Louis, and Miss Miriam Burns of Kansas City, who recently won the western women's championship.

The qualifying round of 18 holes will start at 8 a. m.

LUQUE'S CONTRACT IS IN

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28—Adolfo Luque, the Cincinnati Nationals' pitching ace, signed a contract today to play next year with the Reds. He will pitch next Sunday's game at Redland Field and will start for Cuba Monday.

FENWAY PARK
Today Two Games, Starting at 1:30
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1278.

SIDELINES

COLLEGE football gets under way this afternoon in nearly every section of the United States and every indication points toward a most successful season. The fact that the United States Naval Academy is going to Pasadena, Cal., to play in the "Tournament of Roses" New Year's Day is sure to add interest to the season and provide a splendid climax.

The Yale varsity eleven was given its first scrimmage of the season against Dr. W. T. Bull's second squad yesterday. Only two scores were made, W. H. Neale '25 getting a touchdown and C. M. O'Hearn '24S dropping a goal from the field from the 20-yard line.

The latest classification of the Harvard varsity football players puts Earl Evans, the transfer from Marquette College among the guards. Originally a tackle, he was tried out at end on account of the large amount of good tackle material at Cambridge and the scarcity of end material, but was found to be too big for a wing position. He is a very powerful lineman and is pretty sure to win a place somewhere in the Crimson line before the season is over.

Either Nat Poe's Princeton "Omlettes" are a rather weak eleven or Coach W. W. Rooper has his Princeton varsity eleven working pretty smoothly for so early in the season, as the varsity defeated the Seconds 21 to 0 in the first Princeton scrimmage of the season yesterday. The line appears to be the only weak point in the Princeton varsity at the present time.

There is only one player on the Dartmouth varsity squad who has had two years' experience as a member of the Green varsity, and he is Capt. C. J. Aschenbach '24.

Yale's freshman squad was increased to 99 with the opening of the college, but that left it quite a bit below the figure set by the Harvard freshmen on their opening day of practice, and the Crimson squad was increased the afternoon college opened.

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ALL THAT the name implies, outfitters to Sportsmen, Sportswomen, and Athletes, both the equipment and the clothing in a range of prices to suit every purse.

Guidance

AT some time you have wanted something and did not know where to find it—something special for yourself, a novel gift for a friend, or a particular service which you couldn't locate.

Just the thing you have desired could have been found, perhaps easily and quickly, by consulting the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Look at the advertisements in this issue of the Monitor, and learn what really interesting messages there are from national manufacturers and leading department stores; from quaint side-street shops, or from delightful little establishments, a flight or so up from the busy thoroughfares, where new and unusual goods are often to be found.

These hints may simplify your shopping problems: Keep your Monitors handy for reference. When planning purchases, consult the advertisements. Then call on or write to the people who advertise the merchandise or service in which you are interested.

Albert Steiger Company
A Store of Specialty Shops SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Our Splendid Array of Beautiful Silks
Advance purchasing and careful selection of the finest silks from foreign and domestic manufacturers brings this beautiful showing of the world's newest silks and velvets. And due to early purchasing we are able to offer these silks at prices that cannot be duplicated again this season.
The Japanese disaster has greatly destroyed the production of raw silk, making it almost impossible to reproduce some of the season's smartest creations.
Women who buy silks now will realize remarkable savings on later prices.

FINE FOOTBALL PROSPECTS AT OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

Coach B. G. Owen Is Very Optimistic Over Gridiron Outlook With 17 Letter Men

NORMAN, Sept. 29 (Special)—"I never had better prospects nor a harder schedule facing me in my 18 years here," B. G. Owen, director of University of Oklahoma athletics, said one week after the Sooner football men began practice.

Approximately 90 eligible men have been issued uniforms and are reporting daily for drill. Owen has cut this squad in half, centering his attention on the best men of those retained and from this division the 1923 Sooner varsity squad will probably be chosen.

Seventeen former letter men are back in uniform, four of them third year men and the rest second year. Fully as many sophomores promise great results.

Capt. P. W. Hammert '25, A. R. Jackson '24, and C. D. Pokorney '25 are veteran halfbacks. Hammert is a short, heavy fellow, capable of absorbing a great amount of hard work. He is dependable as a line charger, defense man or at running the ends. Jackson and Pokorney are similar athletes, both lithe and speedy, as well as fine line plungers.

Like the halfbacks, the entire Sooner backfield will be light and fast with but one exception, that of J. G. Bristow '25, fullback, who weighs 194 pounds. Bristow is good at both offense and defense and is ranked far ahead of all other Sooner passers and is a dependable punter.

Three quarterbacks of other years' experience are available, E. W. Hendricks '25, E. B. Johnson '24 and C. E. Strouvelle '25. Hendricks was first-string quarter in 1921, but when he failed to return to school last year, Johnson graduated to that position and shared time with Strouvelle. Hendricks was a high school fullback made over into a quarterback. Owen has not shifted him to his natural position at fullback this year and it is probable that he will continue to work at quarter.

Strouvelle is an Indian, fast and exceptionally good in returning punts, receiving and intercepting passes, although he is still inexperienced in the game. Johnson is the fourth brother to play football with the Sooners, all backfield men, and although exceptionally light, he is a heady quarterback and capable of handling the team.

Two former ends, C. C. Steinberger '25, and L. C. Boatright '25, have had but one year's experience and neither ever played end until 1922. Both are large men, slow, but aggressive and great on defense.

Three veteran tackles, C. L. Bowles '24, J. O. Penick '25 and C. L. White '25 have returned. Bowles is a big man and has done the kickoff and field-goal work for two years and is one of the most valuable linemen J. R. Tolbert, line coach, will have this season. Penick and White, both inexperienced, are large men, active and aggressive.

J. M. Thompson '24 is the only veteran guard available this year. Thompson has two years back of him and is the heaviest of Sooner linemen as well as one of the most aggressive. He weighs 224 pounds.

Centers are numerous, H. E. Schafer '25, C. A. McFadden '25, W. A. Patterson '25 and G. C. Hartford '25 have all earned letters. Schafer stands out above the other three from point of experience, football ability and aggressiveness. McFadden is the largest and will probably be shifted to guard, while Hartford and Patterson will be hard put to place on the varsity squad. These veterans all have serious competition. Not one of them has an assured place unless it be Schafer, the giant center.

Bristow at fullback will have competition in R. L. Lamb '26, who is the outstanding punter of the entire squad. Lamb outdistances Bristow from 10 to 20 yards on his punts and Bristow evens it up on passing. Lamb and Bristow will doubtless divide the fullback honors.

Sophomore halfbacks who appear to have the best chance for the varsity are Dale Arbuckle '26, Loyal Woodall '26 and Bernard Hunter '26. Arbuckle and Hunter are small, built alike, weighing between 155 and 160 pounds and both excellent broken-field runners and will probably be used as a pair in aerial offense. Woodall is a large man, trained in high school for a fullback and is a smashing type with some ability in kicking.

D. B. Morgan '26 is probably the only young quarterback who will break into the lineup this season. He has what Owen calls a football head, and Owen was a quarterback in his day. Morgan is also light, but aggressive.

G. T. Norris '26 is being favored for an end position. Norris is totally inexperienced in forward pass receiving, but is one of the best defense discoveries of the new men, Owen believes. Pairing with Norris for end is Kingsford Price '26, inferior to Norris in defense but the best prospect for pass receiving of the ends. Owen's game is built around the pass.

Two tackles from last year's freshman squad are considered possibilities for the first string, even should Tolbert have to shift veteran tackles to guard. They are John Wilcox '26, and R. C. Guffey, 26. Both men weigh more than 200 pounds and are rugged and powerful.

E. N. Brockman '26 is the choice of the sophomore guards. Brockman is a large man, with a constitution large enough to carry his weight. He came to Oklahoma with junior college and army football experience behind him.

First year centers have little chance this season. The most promising of these athletes are L. B. Fleming '26, C. E. Fleming '26, and T. A. Kennedy '26. The Flemings are not related. C. E. Fleming is tall and angular, fast and light, while L. B. Fleming is heavy and slow, but highly aggressive and with a good football head. He snaps back with one hand accurately. Kennedy has great strength and staying qualities, but is inexperienced.

Two new men have been added to the coaching staff this year. They are C. A. McAdams, former University of Kansas halfback, who is working with the freshmen and varsity punters, and C. E. Morrison, fullback with the Sooners for the past three years, who will aid Owen in Sooner backfield offense.

E. D. Meacham, freshman coach, B. S. Graham, assistant freshman coach, H. V. McDermott, assistant coach, Owen and Tolbert, all mentors of former years, complete the coaching staff. Eight games are on the schedule, four at home and four away. The schedule:

Oct. 13—Nebraska University at Lincoln; 20—Washington; 27—Oklahoma A. M.

Nov. 3—Kansas University, homecoming; 10—Missouri University at Columbia; 17—University of Texas at Austin; 27—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 29—Drake University.

MOTORISMS

ACCORDING to figures compiled by the National Chamber of Commerce, covering the period from Sept. 1, 1922, to Sept. 1, 1923, there have been the following price changes on passenger cars and trucks: 37 manufacturers have decreased their touring car schedules, the lowest change being $25, and the highest $1000; 23 manufacturers have increased the touring car charges, the range being from $15 to $2000. On sedan models, 40 manufacturers have made downward revisions, the lowest being $15, and the highest $1515; while 27 sedan makers have increased the tariff, with a range from $25 low, to $1275 high. The motor-truck schedule shows 23 manufacturers increasing their vehicles from a low mark of $35 to a high one of $1070; while 15 makers decreased the prices ranging from $10 low to $650 high. While of course these price changes are in the nature of an experiment, it would seem that the sentiment is fairly evenly divided as to the advisability of an upward or downward trend.

The imports into France of foreign automobiles during the first four months of 1923 totaled 4409, of which 4601 came from the United States, 295 from Italy, and 14 from England. The exports of automobiles during the same period totaled 7941.

There will be a very important meeting of the American Electric Railway Association at Atlantic City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9. Alfred Reeves, who has made a coast-to-coast study of traffic conditions from every angle, for the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, will be the principal speaker, his subject being, "Co-ordination of Electric Railway and Bus Transportation." More than 100 electric railway companies are now using about 950 buses in auxiliary service.

Motor truck exports from the United States in July amounted to 3105, as compared with 2129 in June, or an increase of 45 per cent. This does not include Canadian exports of United States companies, or foreign assemblies, which usually amount to nearly as much again.

It is interesting to note that the two cars which finished first and second in the European Grand Prix race at Monza, were equipped with superchargers, which worked most successfully. The lesson of the French Grand Prix, when these cars were forced to quit owing to dust and pebbles obstructing the mechanism, was well learned, as from start to finish both cars functioned exceptionally well. It is worthy of note that the American car piloted by James Murphy, trailed along in third place to the finish, but he had to admit that his car did not have the speed of the supercharged ones. The time of the winner was 5h. 27m. 38s., which gave a speed average of 91 miles an hour.

There has developed a great deal of opposition to the supercharger, from designers on the Continent, who contend that it is taking an unfair advantage of the piston displacement rule, which governs the Grand Prix racing. It is admitted that the supercharger permits of increased power being obtained from an engine of a given piston displacement, but some engineers, notably Louis Coatelen, the engineer responsible for successful English racers, and M. M. Birkigt, chief engineer of another company, have gone on record against the use of this device under present rules.

In the face of their objections to cost, a French air-cooled engine has been developed successfully with the simplest type of supercharger imaginable. This engine is cooled by a draft of air blown on the cylinder heads and discharged at the bottom of the aluminum jackets surrounding the cylinder barrels. If, instead of taking the air direct from the atmosphere, the carbureter is bolted up to the air jacket, a forced induction system is secured without a single additional part being added to the engine. This particular would seem to meet any objections as to unfair practice, increased cost or general unsuitability.

Among the various French districts contending for the Grand Prix race next summer, the favorite at present is the Normandy region, near Caen. The proposed circuit is a short triangular one between six and seven miles round, which is advantageously situated to receive strong financial support from the wealthy and fashionable resorts, such as Deauville, Trouville, Houlgate, etc. It looks just now, as if the sporting commission of the A. C. F. would select the Normandy circuit.

Motor-car racing in Japan at the Osaka track seems to have many unusual features. The track, itself, is only three-quarters of a mile in circumference, without banking. The surface is unmade, and the speediest car does not always win. The skill of the Japanese drivers, in negotiating the corners and their almost total disregard of danger figures largely. While the time made is hardly worth noting, the fact that racing makes a distinct appeal to the natives of that country, marks a distinct step forward in motor vehicle history in the Orient. In spite of reports to the contrary the motor vehicle, communications and traveling facilities exhibition, scheduled to be held in Osaka, from Sept. 12 to Oct. 20, has not been very much affected by recent events, as this district was outside the earthquake zone. There is a necessary curtailing of some of the divisions, but the show as a whole, bids fair to be very successful.

To subdue the noise of the constant streams of traffic passing the Cenotaph, in Whitehall, London, some 1500 yards of rubber paving are being laid. This is not an experiment, as the virtues of rubber paving have long since been proven.

The withdrawal of the war-time luxury tax on private motor cars in Canada on Dec. 18, 1920, found a number of dealers throughout the Dominion, with the tax already paid on cars in stock, which had not passed into the hands of private owners. Unable to recoup themselves from their customers, they are, with the aid of the Retail Merchants' Association, pressing for legislation to obtain a refund of the tax. The amount involved is said to be more than $1,500,000.

French motorists are not taking kindly to the proposal of the French Government to increase the motor vehicle tax by a yearly addition of 150,000,000 francs. At the present time the tax amounts to 621,000,000 francs, of which amount the Government spends 193,000,000 francs on highway upkeep. Between 1920 and 1923 French motor taxes have increased 155 percent.

There are no motor cars actually made in New Zealand, the practice being generally to import the chassis and spares, and fit cars made in the Dominion. There are some 480 motor car assembling and body plants in the country valued at more than £1,500,000. For the past three years the average motor importations have been 6600 per annum, with an estimated value of £1,568,000. During the past five months the motor vehicle imports have increased from 918 cars during a corresponding period in 1922, to 4802 automobiles, an increase of 3884 vehicles, valued at £620,750.

SCRIMMAGE AND CUT FOR HARVARD ELEVEN

Practice this afternoon for the Harvard Varsity football squad probably will be another scrimmage session such as took place for the first time yesterday. With the idea in view of making the squad more workable, Coach R. T. Fisher made a second and unexpected cut yesterday, leaving a total of 52 men to work with in preparation for the contest Saturday, Oct. 6, with Rhode Island State College.

Team A yesterday looked formidable in the scrimmage session, but was not worked long, substitutions occuring frequently. The practice started with the lineup expected to be used in the first game, with the exception of L. A. Littlefield '26, who was at guard, because of the temporary absence of H. S. Grew Jr. '24, and J. W. Hammond '25, who was in the backfield, and is ineligible until about the middle of October. The others on team A were: K. N. Hill '24 and Lewis Gordon '24, ends; C. A. C. Eastman '24 and H. T. Dunker '25, tackles; Capt. C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24, guard; F. K. Kernan '24, center; P. F. Coburn '24 and K. S. Pfaffman '24, with Hammond, completed the backs, while J. J. Lee '24 generaled the eleven as quarterback. Percy Jenkins '24 is the probable choice to replace Hammond in the opening game.

The men retained by Coach Fisher as the varsity squad are 15 backs, nine guards, nine tackles, nine ends, six quarterbacks and four centers, as follows:

Quarterbacks—F. G. Akers '25, C. W. Gillies '26, J. J. Lee '24, J. C. McGlone '26, F. S. Mosely '26, Philip Spalding '25.

Backs—G. D. Braden '25, M. A. Cheek '26, P. F. Coburn '24, Roger Doherty '25, J. W. Hammond '25, N. S. Howe '26, Percy Jenkins '24, L. B. Lockwood '24, J. J. Maher '26, J. E. Merrill '24, K. S. Pfaffmann '24, L. L. Robb '25, A. G. Rogers '26, A. W. Samborski '25, R. W. Cordingley '24.

Centers—J. W. Adie '26, Standish Bradford '24, F. K. Kernan Jr., '24, W. B. Macomber '26.

Guards—C. H. Bradford '26, C. B. Cooper '24, E. S. Daniell '26, H. H. Davenport '25, J. L. Donovan '24, H. S. Grew Jr. '24, Capt. C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24, L. A. Littlefield '26, Earl Evans, ES.

Tackles—H. T. Dunker '25, C. A. C. Eastman '24, M. W. Greenough '24, T. W. Hoag '25, A. L. Hobson Jr. '24, R. S. Hubbard Jr. '24, A. D. Phillips '26, P. H. Theopold '25, C. F. Vietor '26.

Ends—E. M. Beals '25, E. H. Bradford Jr. '26, W. R. Chase '26, J. L. Combs '26, W. E. Crosby Jr. '24, Lewis Gordon '24, K. N. Hill '24, Raoul Pantaleoni '24, F. T. Potter '24.

WYOMING CREW WINS CUP

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29—The cup offered by Mrs. H. P. Belmont for the rowing championship of the Atlantic Fleet was won here yesterday by the battleship Wyoming, which also captured the trophy last year. The race was over a three-mile course. Four battleships had crews entered. A cup offered by A. C. James of New York and Newport for competition by crews of destroyers was won by the destroyer Kane. The distance was one mile. Three other crews competed.

AUTOMOBILE FOR WHEAT

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—As a result of being voted the most popular player of the three major league teams in Greater New York, Z. D. Wheat, captain of the Brooklyn Nationals, will be presented an automobile tomorrow at Ebbets Field prior to the game between Brooklyn and Philadelphia. The popularity contest was conducted by a local newspaper. F. F. Frisch, second baseman of the Giants finished next to Wheat in the voting.

WESLEYAN GETS DOUGHERTY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 29—F. L. Dougherty, one of the catchers on the St. Louis team of the American Baseball League, has joined the Wesleyan University football coaching staff. Dougherty is a graduate of the University of Illinois, where he starred in baseball and basketball.

PITCHER FOR BROOKLYN

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Pitcher W. G. Green, purchased by Brooklyn from the Richmond club of the Virginia League, will report to Manager Wilbert Robinson next week.

BIG ISSUE MAY BE DECIDED TONIGHT

American Race Committee to Hold Meeting

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29—Whether this year's renewal of the international fishermen's race shall be abandoned may be decided at a meeting of the American race committee tonight. The committee late last night wired the trustees of the race trophy at Halifax that it could not send representatives to a conference at Yarmouth, N. S., next Tuesday because leaders of the fishing industry here had been asked to attend a fishing conference called by the Federal Department of Commerce in New York on that day.

The American committee originally asked for a conference at Yarmouth today to discuss new rules in the trophy deed of gift. The trustees said that they could not meet the Americans today and asked them to come on Tuesday, adding that "the deed governs the eligibility of vessels."

The members of the American committee are of the opinion that additions to the deed of gift dealing with displacement and sparring, discriminate against American fishing vessels, are likely to disqualify some if not all of the vessels which have been considered candidates to try to wrest the trophy from the Canadian schooner Bluenose, which won it last year. Should the international event be abandoned it is considered probable that the elimination race to choose the American representative, set for Oct. 12 off this port, also would be given up.

AUSTRALIA HAS NEW OPEN CHAMPION IN T. E. HOWARD

Whitton Loses Chance to Win That Tourney on Opening Day, but Retains Amateur Title

ADELAIDE, S. Australia, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Adelaide has had a feast of high-class golf in the past fortnight, during which the open and other championships of Australia were played on the Seaton links, one of the best golf courses in the Commonwealth. Practically all the leading golfers of Australia were among the competitors, and some remarkable golf was seen. There were also some surprises. Before the event Ivo Whitton, the Australia amateur champion, was a favorite for the open, it being considered that if he played up to anything like his recent form no one else would have a chance against him. To the surprise of everyone, however, Whitton played so badly on the first day that he lost all chance of carrying off the honors, despite a magnificent performance on the second day. As a fact, he took 81 for each of his rounds on the first day, and at the end of the day was 10 strokes behind A. Ham and E. Popplewell, the leaders.

Ham and Popplewell, the leaders on the day's play, both played magnificent golf. Ham, who is a New Zealander, did the morning round in 77, but in the afternoon put up a fine 74, Popplewell's figures were 76 and 75. Next to them came T. E. Howard, the New South Wales professional, and the ultimate winner. He started off with a great 74 in the morning, but in the afternoon took 78, and he finished the day a stroke behind the two leaders. R. Stewart, the South Australian star, did a 74 in the afternoon, but as he had taken 79 in the morning, he finished up with 153. Another man to do 74 was W. Iles, (Victorian professional), but as his other round was 81 he was well down on the day.

The second day saw Whitton make a magnificent effort to retrieve his position, but his task was a hopeless one. He started off with a good morning round of 75, but he was still nine strokes in arrears when the afternoon round began. Then the spectators saw an exhibition of golf, such as has rarely been seen on an Australian course. The most difficult shots seemed to come easy to him, and he made some extraordinary recoveries from difficult positions The result was that he did the round in 70, equaling the course record made some years ago by J. H. Kirkwood, and with a bit of fortune at the last putt he might have done it in 69. This was undoubtedly the outstanding feat of the tournament.

Whitton's fine performance brought him up from thirteenth place on the opening day to fourth place at the finish, with a total of 306. The winner of the championship was Howard, who played great golf on the two days, and finished up with a total of 301, made up of 74, 78, 75, 74, which shows remarkable consistency. He played excellent golf throughout, and thoroughly deserved his win. Howard is one of the smallest men playing golf in Australia, but he is a finished exponent of the game, and always plays with extreme confidence. On the second day he did his rounds in 75 and 74, and at the end was three strokes ahead of Ham, the New Zealander, and four ahead of Carnegie Clark (New South Wales), who finished third. Until recently Howard was an amateur, but for the past couple of years has played as a professional, and has many successes to his credit, although this is his first championship. His score in this championship has been beaten only twice, the record being Kirkwood's 290, and the next best being A. LeFevre's 295. Ham, the runner-up, is a former English player who has been doing remarkably well in New Zealand, and he was given a great chance of winning the big event. He failed, but has every reason to be well satisfied with his performance.

As usual, the amateur championship was decided in connection with the open event, the 16 best scorers in the open playing off by match play for the other title. In the open championship Whitton, the holder of the amateur title, finished nine strokes ahead of the next amateur, and, as expected, he won the amateur honors for the second successive year. He only gained the title, however, after a stirring struggle in the final with H. R. Sinclair, a 20-year-old New South Wales boy, who seems destined to make a great name for himself in the game. Prior to this meeting he was practically unknown to the general body of golfers, but his play in this tournament marks him out as a coming champion. Despite his youth he showed remarkable match temperament, and the most difficult situations found him cool and capable of meeting the situation.

PICK-UPS

NOW the pennant battling is over. It is a "closed season" as far as the Cincinnati Reds, Pittsburgh, Detroit Tigers, Cleveland Indians and St. Louis Browns are concerned. The strings in each league will be played out, but that is all. The fans' interests from this day until the tenth of October will center upon the Yankees and the Giants and their efforts to prepare for the big series.

The game that gave the J. J. McGraw clan undisputed title to the flag was, as it happened, the first shutout of the year for Arthur N. Nehf, the veteran left-hander. The Giants took the lead in the opening inning and then were content for the most part to keep their Flatbush guests from breaking into the run column.

There was some exceptional hitting in the majors yesterday. The New York Yankees carried off the palm with 30 safe blows—an American League record. The best ever done in this line was 36 hits in a game between the Philadelphia Nationals and Louisville, in 1894. Since 1900 only one club has exceeded 30 hits in a single game, and that was the New York Giants of 1901, who turned the trick against Cincinnati. In the American League the Athletics corralled 27 hits against Boston on July 8, 1902, and Detroit acquired a similar number at the expense of Philadelphia pitching on July 17, 1908.

Those 30 hits of the Yankees' were good for 44 bases and 24 runs, providing one of the season's abnormally one-sided contests. Boston bowed to Cleveland at the latter city earlier in the year, when Tristram Speaker's outfit established the modern record of 27 runs for that portion of the matinee. Yesterday the Red Sox themselves gathered 11 hits, bringing the day's total up to more than two score.

Individual honors belong to George H. Ruth, who was just about at his best. The big outfielder drove forth a single, two doubles and a home run in five official times at bat, the last-named smash clearing the center field bleacher fence at its remotest point. It is said to be the first time that a ball ever was "pocketed" in that corner of Fenway Park. Since Ruth was a Boston favorite in the years before he was bought by the Yankees, it was meet and proper that he should be the one to do this. His hits were consecutive, as he failed to deliver only in his last time at bat.

The long home-run was Ruth's second hit of the inning, as a little while before he had singled and scored with none out. Indeed, no one was retired before eight runs were a matter of history. Ehmke put something on the ball at this stage and two of the remaining batters went down by the strikeout route.

Ruth was not the only one who hit the ball hard and often. Of course, nearly every one on the team did some batting, but H. L. Gehrig, the new first baseman, was closest to the home-run king, with three two-base hits and a single in seven trips plateward. Gehrig has been having quite a time in Boston, as he lifted one over the right field barrier the day before yesterday, and, in the game under discussion, he hit them far and wide to all fields.

Elsewhere in the majors some very good work was done with the bat, both individually and collectively. H. E. Heilmann of Detroit, H. H. Ford of the Braves and Bert Griffith of Brooklyn entered the four-hit class, and the Braves, as a team, pounded out 18 safeties off the delivery of three Phillie boxmen. The Philadelphians, with 13 hits, were not a great way behind. Detroit certainly did things to Cleveland in that 17-to-3 affair. That looks like high score any day, but, of course, it remained for the Red Sox to outdo the Indians' weak defense. The tight affairs at Chicago and St. Louis, and, by comparison, at New York also, stand out in welcome relief.

Capt. Edward T. Collins of the Chicago Americans, who has been in the league 18 years, yesterday stole his forty-fifth base of the campaign. That was in the pitching duel between Danforth of the Browns and Cvengros of the White Sox, which was witnessed from the grandstand by baseball's three high-priced St. Louis celebrities—Urban Shocker, George Sisler and Rogers Hornsby.

Letters to the Editor

PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Protecting Inexperienced Investors

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent issue of the Monitor, in the Editorial Notes column, you say that "Samuel Untermyer deserves the fullest support in his efforts to obtain federal legislation for the purpose of regulating brokerage houses and stock exchanges."

It would be impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of the stock swindling evil or the necessity of finding some remedy for it. It is a matter of record that for years the New York Stock Exchange, alone and single-handed, has fought the fight of protecting the inexperienced investor from the wiles of stock swindlers. Notwithstanding the many and flagrant cases of the sale of fraudulent securities or the fraudulent sale of securities, Mr. Untermyer, whom you praise for attempting to combat this situation, has centered his efforts chiefly on placing this great national market for securities under political control. It seems to me that the matter of the advisability of regulation of the stock exchange is quite aside from the problem of protecting investors from barefaced swindles, which are nothing more or less than out-and-out larcenies. Unquestionably, something should be done. The laws against larceny and fraud should be enforced, but is it wise to have our attention diverted from this crying evil to carry out an individual's ambition to impose his views in regard to the regulation of the world's greatest market place for capital?

We have for some years recognized the need of supplementing protective legislation with education, and, to that end, have established an agency to supply investment facts to the public, and to urge, through a national campaign, the importance of investigating before investing.

JASON WESTERFIELD,
Director of Publicity, Better Business Bureau of New York City.
New York Stock Exchange, New York, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1923.

Prize Fighting in America

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The interest recently shown throughout America in prize fighting makes it appear that this so-called amusement is becoming a national sport. The fights are advertised and given free publicity and important prominence in the daily papers, long before they take place. A detailed account of each brutal maneuver is recorded directly after the encounter, and the public is aroused by sporting speculation about the possibilities of a new animal force, to pound victory out of the recent winner.

Bull fighting is banned in North America. Cock fighting, dog fighting, and other elevating (?) entertainments, have also been relegated to the ages of past barbarism. But if the thought of the American people is going to be fed ever increasingly upon this kind of reading matter at the expense of the educational, interesting, and uplifting, it is time for them to wake up.

Many parents teach their children that fighting does not even become beasts, let alone human beings, and yet the press is protruding upon human sentiment pages of this stuff, giving it place and prominence, which the better things of public interest, sad to say, should, but do not, occupy. Prize fighting is a national nuisance, and is rapidly becoming something even much worse. It should be dealt with by law, and given its place with the pastimes of pagans.

The greater part of the American people, I am convinced, and the better part, are opposed to all this, and although this evil appears to hold place for the moment, its doom is already established, and its banishment a certainty.

REAY C. VAN DER VOORT.
902 Federal Building, Toronto, Can., Sept. 15, 1923.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

British Compositions Heard at the Berkshire Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 29

ARNOLD BAX knows how to write music for viola and piano so that the instrumental colors have their proper relative value and balance, which is more than Johannes Brahms knew, according to the teaching of the second concert of the Berkshire Festival, given at the Music Temple on South Mountain yesterday morning. Bax, a British composer modern in method, who was represented on this occasion by a viola sonata, has quite a different message to convey from Bridge, a British composer conservative in method, who was represented at the opening concert on Thursday with a sextet for strings. Rather, though, he tells the same story, only in newer terms. He talks a fresh jargon, whereas his fellow countryman talks a stale one. He addresses his listeners in the tonal lingo of twentieth century France instead of that of nineteenth century Germany. He is no freer, really, of obligation to Ravel than Bridge is to Schumann.

Veritable Creations from London

But still he understands the business of building a chamber music piece in three movements for a meek voiced instrument like the viola, in combination with a loud spoken one, like the piano, as perhaps nobody else who ever undertook a task of the kind before. What is more, Bax is able to put at least two contrasted moods into the three divisions of his work, one of them undeniably humorous.

In a word, Bax is more than a man who writes music in the latest European style. He composes in a large form and produces a complete and as near as perhaps need be original picture. He appropriates certain formulas of harmony from Paris and some devices of rhythm from Moscow, but he puts them to such novel and interesting uses that he makes them veritable creations from London.

The artists presenting the Bax sonata were Lionel Tertis, viola player and Myra Hess, pianist. Whether they found the music a perfect opportunity for exhibition of their gifts or whether they merely set to and mastered a difficult problem is a question. In any case they seemed to go at their labor earnestly, but to take themselves not to seriously, and that they won the admiration of the audience could not be doubted. Mr. Tertis is not a remarkably agile viola player, but who is? His distinction is in the warmth and geniality of his tone and the reserved elegance of his phrasing.

Classic Works

Classic works on the program were the Brahms viola sonata in F minor, op. 120, No. 1, with Mr. Tertis and Mme. Hess also playing, and the Mozart trio for piano, clarinet and viola in E-flat major, with Mme. Katharine Goodson, Gustav Langenus and Mr. Tertis playing.

A second modern piece was an introduction and andante for six violas by B. J. Dale, which proved to be a not particularly brilliant experiment in respect to structure, but a curious enough one from the standpoint of tone color.

In the afternoon, the program was not unlike a song recital, Mme. Elena Gerhardt presenting songs by Schumann, with Coenraad V. Bos as accompanist, and George Meader, songs by Schubert, with Kurt Schindler as accompanist. Mabel Garrison and Reinald Werrenrath sang duets by Cornelius, and the four vocalists sang the Brahms "New Songs of Love," op. 65, with Mrs. Elizabeth Coolidge and Mr. Bos playing the four-hand accompaniment.

Harrison's Opera Numbers

Julius Harrison, who is himself a Worcestershire man, introduced an instrumental introduction and a love duet from an opera he is writing on the subject of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," which he calls "The Canterbury Pilgrims." It is dramatic music with considerable feeling and no small degree of graceful and descriptive writing. As becomes an experienced opera conductor, he balances voices and instruments in a masterly way, and brings in a number of new effects on the part of the orchestra. The music was admirably performed, with Elsie Suddaby and Tudor Davies as the singers and the composer conducting, and aroused much interest in the prospects of the opera as a whole.

A. E. Brent Smith, another local composer, conducted a short choral and orchestral work, "In Glorious Freedom," which was well written but followed too closely the style of Hubert Parry to be more than a student work, while a similar effort by Malcolm Davidson, "These Are Thy Glorious Works," strove too earnestly to be modern and original.

During the week the daily services of the cathedral were sung by the three choirs unaccompanied and largely to music by former and present organists, including Thomas Tomkins, Patrick, Byrd, Croft, Tallis, Purcell and Gibbons.

The Three Choirs Festival

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE

London, Sept. 15

ONE of the characteristics of the Three Choirs Festivals, founded more than 200 years ago, and since held alternately each year at Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, is that they are as far as practicable local festivals.

Worcester is fortunate in having Elgar as a native composer who spent most of his life in the city, and still maintains an interest in it. He was responsible this year for a very large proportion of the programs, although he did not, as was at one time hoped, write a new work for the occasion. Instead he arranged an overture by Handel, motets by S. S. Wesley, Jonathan Battishill, and Hubert Parry for the orchestra, and conducted his earlier works "For the Fallen," "The Kingdom," "The Dream of Gerontius," and the violoncello concerto. As a conductor Elgar has not been a great success, but of his own works he generally manages to get quite adequate performances, and on this occasion "The Dream of Gerontius," in spite of a serious falling from the pitch at one point, was made more than ordinarily beautiful and expressive. With Beatrice Harrison as the soloist, the concerto also was full of vitality and feeling. The orchestra, being the London Symphony, was naturally nearly all that could be desired.

Uneven Performances

Sir Ivor Atkins, who as organist at the Cathedral was conductor-in-chief and principal chorus master, varied very considerably in the results he achieved, once or twice giving performances that were splendidly artistic, and on other occasions going to the other extreme.

Curiously, this was not so much in different works as in different parts of the same work. In Bach's B minor mass, for instance, the choir, consisting of members of the three cathedral choirs and selected singers from the district to the number of about 300, sang in some numbers in a manner worthy of the finest choirs in existence, and in others in a way that would have disgraced an amateur choral society in a small town. One reason was that Atkins had not made up his mind on the subject of the speed at which some of the numbers were to be taken, which caused some lack of confidence on the part of the singers. When a proper degree of confidence existed the result was excellent.

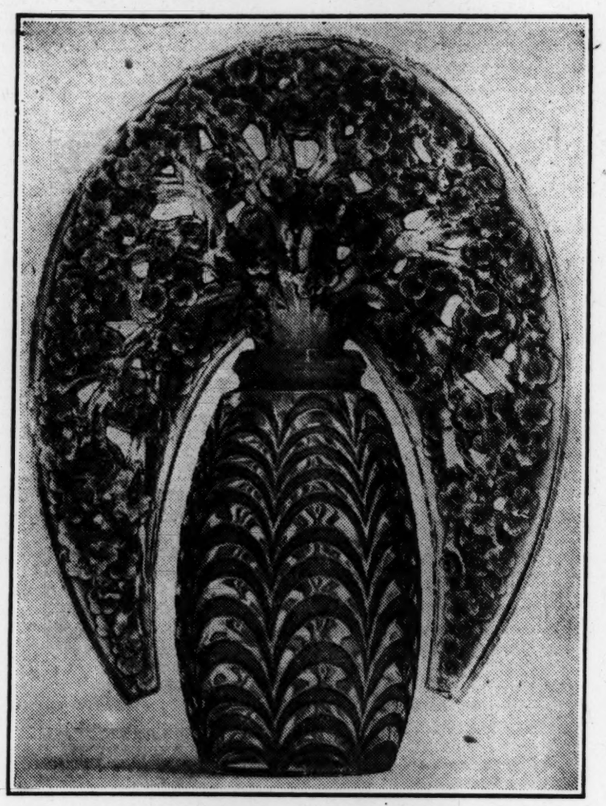
In all he did, too, his tempi were slow, which in the Grail Scene from "Parsifal" quite spoiled the effect, though in Brahms' Symphony in F the effect was not altogether unpleasing and was one of clarity and delicacy.

Some Fine Tone

In the shorter works, also, of which there were a considerable number, and particularly in those for unaccompanied voices, he got some fine tone. Some of the finest of these latter came in the short tercentenary commemoration of Byrd and Weelkes, which comprised by Byrd a fantasia for strings, a carol for two voices and four strings, and the motets for voices alone, "Sing Joyfully to God" and "Justorum Animae," and by Weelkes the six-part motet, "Hosanna to the Son of David."

Another curious feature of the festival was that while Handel's "Messiah" was given with Mozart's additional accompaniments, which, with all their excellence, have now become old-fashioned, the Bach mass was given with an approximation to the original score, with its many light solo parts for the orchestral instruments, and its beautifully balanced parts for organ, and what is now represented by the pianoforte. One advantage of this was that we heard the very tactful and artistic playing of Herbert Brewer and Percy Hull, the respective organists of the cathedrals of Gloucester and Hereford.

The novelties were few and of not very great significance. The most important was Arnold Bax's setting for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra of the poem, "To the Name Above Every Name," by Richard Crashaw, the seventeenth century poet. It is a short but very elaborate and difficult work, based in parts, apparently, on old plainsong forms, but not quite getting the spirit of the words. For its adequate performance, however, it requires a more experienced choir and conductor than those of Worcester.



The Stopper to This Perfume Bottle by Lalique Might Be a Branch of Blossoms in a Vase

Paris, Sept. 8

Special Correspondence

THERE lives today, so people say, another Cellini—another sculptor, painter, designer of the same caliber, but one who would rather excel in creating beauty out of glass than from gold. This glass-smith, this "verrier," is one René Lalique, notice of whose work was first taken in 1899 when Roger Marx published an article in "Art et Décoration." Since then Lalique has been constantly before the public. In America his fame is growing. At the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and at San Francisco in 1915 examples of his work attracted attention. Today, two floors of a building in the Place Vendome, Paris, are given over to his articles.

Lalique's success is merited, but it is indicative of the trend of thought in France. His work is of such beauty and excellence that it is necessarily put at a price beyond the reach of all but wealthy purchasers. An eminent geographer and student of industrial and social conditions in France explained in one of his classes that France was beginning to realize that she cannot hope to compete with Germany and Japan, in such industries as chinaware, for example, where cheap articles in great quantities were required. France must, said the geographer, incline more and more to the manufacture of articles "de luxe."

In the Spring Salon this year, an exhibit shows examples from Lalique's workshop. One glass case contains covers for shallow, round, glass boxes, molded and chiseled after various designs. The glass is a pale milk-white. Across one, gold-fish swim indolently—living creatures. In another are locusts with spread wings placed so as to form a perfect geometric design. Still another has large clusters of bending, delicate lilies-of-the-valley worked over it. Softly breathing, transparent jelly-fish swim in a fourth dish.

Lalique is said to have been chiefly inspired by the Greeks and Japanese. From the Greeks, the purity of his lines, and the exquisite perfection of his modeling of the human figure might be said to have been suggested. From the Japanese the portrayal of animal life and development of certain jewelry and other wares is strongly indicated. Lalique is a deep student of nature.

This glass-worker started with jewelry, in gold and bronzes and precious stones, for stage wear by mimic queens. Little by little, the dissatisfaction of playing at imitating crest in and Lalique began turning out real objects from rock crystal. This led to experiments in glass, with considerable work at the same time fashioning gold settings for precious stones. It is, however, as a glass-worker that Lalique desires to be known, and it is probably as such that he will go down in the history of art.

Reactions of a Reader

PERHAPS it would not do for all publishers to take up the same practice. But we were intrigued by the recent action of the Yale University Press, in sending out review copies of "The Memoirs of Alexander Herzen," lately translated from the Russian by J. D. Duff, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who is also responsible for the English versions of those three Russian masterpieces by Serge Aksakoff, "Years of Childhood," "A Russian Schoolboy" and "A Russian Gentleman." An accompanying letter, signed by the president of the company, explained: "On the fly-leaf of the copy of the Memoirs mailed to you I have penciled the numbers of pages on which I marked certain passages in the belief that you might be interested in reading these at least before sending the volume out for review." Now marked books always possess a fascination for us, and we had seldom seen a publisher's markings. Of course, we ended by falling headlong into this trap so cunningly wrought of silken threads. We never did send out the book for review; we ourselves read it from cover to cover.

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It is a notable book for many reasons. As Mr. Duff points out in his preface, the Memoirs "paint for us a picture of Russian life under the grim rule of Nicholas, the life of the rich man in Moscow and the life of the exile near the Ural Mountains; and they are crowded with figures and incidents which would be incredible if one were not convinced of the narrator's veracity. Herzen is a supreme master of that superb instrument, the Russian language. . . . His satire is as keen as Heine's, and he is much more in earnest." We want you to read this book, so we are merely holding out a few of its choice plums, in the hope that you will pluck more for yourself. Often we should have marked the same passages as did the publisher — as often not.

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Here is Herzen's portrait of his father, a solitary, melancholy person, quite in the extremest Russian mold. "An air of terrible boredom reigned in our house, especially in the long winter evenings. The whole suite of drawing-rooms was lit up by a single pair of lamps; and there the old man walked up and down, a stooping figure with his hands behind his back; he wore cloth boots, a velvet skull-cap, and a warm jacket of white lambskin; he never spoke a word, and three or four brown dogs walked up and down with him." Another passage is a description of a Russian official who "formed all his sentences with strict grammatical accuracy and used a great number of words; in fact, he spoke with a clearness which was capable, by its copiousness, of obscuring the simplest topic." The book is as packed with unaccountable persons as a Chekov drama; it abounds in caustic humor and shrewd prophecies; its wisdom is profound. In one place the author is speaking of youth and its unpracticality. "Besides," he remarks, "the unpractical sphere is not always a fool's paradise: every aspiration for the future involves some degree of imagination; and, but for unpractical people, practical life would never get beyond a tiresome repetition of the old routine." We are the richer for having known Alexander Herzen.

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Even Mr. P. P. Howe, in his introduction to "The Best of Hazlitt" (New York: George H. Doran Company), admits that "Hazlitt is a writer whom one admires, while Lamb is a writer whom one loves." We do value Hazlitt for his grace and symmetry of style, wide-ranging wealth of allusion, while we turn to Lamb for intimacy of appeal. Is this because of Lamb's extraordinary simplicity and childlikeness? Mr. Howe, biographer of William Hazlitt, has made a workmanlike compilation of those essays which are especially celebrated. To the bookman it is a delight having them so conveniently at hand.

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"The Mountain Pilgrim," a drama in three acts by Nils Wilhelm Lundh, a Swedish dramatist, would find a welcome, one feels sure, from playgoers who have enjoyed the dramas of Lord Dunsany. "Bergvandraren," as this play is know in Stockholm, where it is already published and under consideration for production at the Royal Dramatic Theater, sets forth in a vein at once satirical and romantic how a religious shrine tradition came to grow out of the slight, lyrical incident of the passing of a mysterious wandering woodcarver—cousin of the Stranger in "The Passing of the Third-Floor-Back"—through a tropical sheep-growing valley. This valley is placed by the dramatist, with allowable artistic license, at the edge of the desert, and beside a mountain so high that its top is capped with snow. In a word, he assembles scenic accessories that best serve his allegory, though the atmosphere of his story is distinctly of the peasantry of northwestern Europe. There is use here and there of the supernatural, but no more than has been generally acceptable in the plays of Lord Dunsany and Hauptmann. There is reality in the characters of the villagers variously affected by the establishment in their community of the shrine. Ironically enough, making one think of the scathing satire in Brieux' "False Gods," it is hypocritical Seeb, the lazy villager that first gave a supernatural interpretation to the incidents of the Stranger's visit, who is made high priest of the shrine. In Rakab one has a picture of womanly steadfastness that touches one like the legend of Penelope.

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The works of Joseph Conrad are this semester allotted an entire course at Boston University, which is an excellent sign, though somewhat tardy. Conrad, if any among the moderns, deserves such detailed and scrupulous attention as comes with group study. Which reminds us that we are powerfully impatient to read Mr. Conrad's forthcoming novel — it may already have appeared in England —"The Rover." The Prince of Wales, we hold, might do well to accord Mr. Conrad, as he recently accorded Mr. Thomas Hardy, the honor of a visit.

M. W.

The Germans of Czechoslovakia have awarded Gerhart Hauptmann 25,000,000 marks for his "recent productions." Hauptman gave two-thirds of the entire sum to the fund for the relief of those Germans in former Bohemia who have suffered from the depreciation of the mark.

The Little Theater group of Akron, O., has leased the Knickerbocker Theater for this season. The new playhouse will seat 300, while larger stage and dessing-room facilities also are available. Lawrence Johns, formerly associated with Katherine Brown of Cleveland's Little Theater, has been selected as director. Six productions are planned.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

AEOLIAN HALL — Oct. 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12
THE Verbrugghen QUARTET
SIX SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS of CHAMBER MUSIC
Mgt. DANIEL MAYER, Aeolian Hall.

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
We've Got to have Money
with ROBERT AMES, Leo Donnelly, Flora Finch
Cast of 30

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

COMEDY Thea., 41, E. of B'wy. Evs. 8:30, Mts. Thurs., Sat., 2:30
"It is a powerful play. The thrilling climax electrified the audience. The audience cheered." —Stephen Rathburn, Sun and Globe.
Children of the Moon
With an All-Star Cast

Vanderbilt THEATRE, W. 48 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday & Wed.
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents
The American Sweetheart Play
"Two Fellows and a Girl"

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'y 43 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20
Louis F. Werba Presents
ADRIENNE
The Speed Melody Sensation
BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

RITZ THEATRE, W. 48TH STREET Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
LYNN FONTANNE, RALPH MORGAN, HENRY HULL
In LOVE With LOVE!

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
In "The Funniest Play of the Year"
CYRIL MAUDE
"AREN'T WE ALL"

SELWYN THEATRE W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
"The Perfect Musical Comedy."—Herald.
Helen of Troy, New York

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FIFTH YEARLY EDITION
Greenwich Village Follies
America's Great Annual Revue

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With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash, Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connolly.
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Ambassador Thea., W. B'y Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat.
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H. B. WARNER in "YOU and I"
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Evs. 50c to $2.50. Mat. 50c to $2.00
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ALICE BRADY in "Zander the Great"
NOT A MOVIE
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

GEO. M. Cohan's Grand MAT. WED. & SAT.
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS in the New American Song and Dance Show
"THE RISE OF ROSIE O'REILLY"
Words and Music by George M. Cohan

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New York—Motion Pictures

Cosmopolitan Theatre COLUMBUS CIRCLE
2:30-8:30 Reserved Seats
Marion Davies IN HER GREATEST TRIUMPH
"Little Old New York"
VICTOR HERBERT AND HIS ORCHESTRA

RIALTO THEATRE
NORMA TALMADGE in 'Ashes of Vengeance'

THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE AT LAST
THE Covered Wagon
A Paramount Picture By Emerson Hough
Directed by James Cruze

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Last Week of Season Sale
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
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With Distinguished Soloists
A limited number of season tickets for the 24 Saturday Eve. Concerts
Admission to 2nd Bal. on Friday Aft. 50c

Mon. Eve. Oct. 8 at 8:15 — Harvard-Oxford Debate "French Occupation of the Ruhr"
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Fri. Eve. Oct. 19 at 8:15 — EDITH MASON SOPRANO; ALBERT SPALDING VIOLIN
Benefit Radcliffe Endowment Fund
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SELWYN Evs. at 8:15 Wed. & Sat., 2:15 Phone Beach 193
MAT. TOMORROW. Best Seats $2.00
Miller & Lyles Late Stars of "Shuffle Along"
in Their New All-Colored MUSICAL SENSATION
Mid-nite Show Next Thursday Runnin' Wild

THE SELWYNS present
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Written by CHANNING POLLOCK
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DIRECT FROM 400 PERFORMANCES IN NEW YORK CITY
4 Companies Touring America
"A powerful play dealing with the two most important subjects in the world."—*Frank Lea Short in The Christian Science Monitor.*
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Now playing a trans-continental tour, including the following cities: *SALT LAKE CITY, DENVER, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE*

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Week of Oct. 1st, Washington, D. C.
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"'For All of Us' is beautifully democratic. There is a solution for everyone's problem."—*Success Magazine.*

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2 companies on tour. N. Y. cast with PEGGY WOOD—in Chicago and the West. Southern company headed by FERNE ROGERS.

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SOUSA and his BAND
Lt. Com. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Cond.
31st Year—Nearly 10,000 Concerts

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We believe you will feel as the writer does after you have visited us.

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Dear Sir: In consequence of your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor, my wife and I were attracted to your restaurant and found the "home cooking, service and atmosphere" which you feature, so satisfactory that we came there daily during our stay in Boston, and shall renew our acquaintance with your establishment should we return to Boston to stay.

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SPECIALIZES ON FRIED CHICKEN
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You can ride atop a bus now direct to
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And my, how you will enjoy your dinner. You will want to come again and bring your friends.
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Dinner 85
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LARGE SINGLE HOUSE for sale; just remodelled, painted and papered throughout, in excellent condition; ready for occupancy; select neighborhood; hardwood floors, hot-water heat, bathroom, laundry, billiard room; electric lights, 3 open fireplaces, tile sun porch, large front veranda, beautiful trees, shrubbery, lawns; surrounded by spacious grounds, good air and sunshine; convenient to everything; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on premises or write 17 BREAMORE ROAD.

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Farms, Orange Groves, Acreage and Homes, Both City and Country
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½ mile depot and beautiful center; good 6-room home, hardwood floors, bath, set bowl, open plumbing, electric lights, heat, china closet, porch, town water; ¼ acre garden, shrubs; only $2700, terms; can purchase 3 acres more for $300. Shown by CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY'S Agent, Groton, Mass. Tel. 28-5. Boston Office, 294 Washington Street.

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FOR SALE—Beautiful home; large rooms; parquet floors; cobblestone fire-place; large enclosed porch; hot water heat; gas, electricity; garage; convenient two trolleys; plot 50x100; near Silver Lake, 396 Woodstock Avenue. Apply C. C. KOLFF, Agent, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., St. George, Staten Island.

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FOR SALE—11-room house; coal in cellar; slate roof, 6 chambers, bath, bright all-gas kitchen, toilet and washroom; on cool, shaded street; conveniently located. Furniture if desired. 40 Auburn St. near Park St., Brookline, Mass.

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Uniquely situated modern stucco house midst beautiful trees; 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 75x175; near station and school; price $20,000. Owner on premises, 16 Woodland Place, White Plains, New York. Phone 2099-J White Plains.

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Will sell my lot at seashore at a big reduction; 17c fare from Boston; boating, bathing, fishing; act quickly. Tel. Brighton 0188-M, or address L-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Beautiful property for sale in the North Shore suburbs of Chicago, along Lake Michigan; locations here for home building and investment. W. A. PRIDMORE, 139 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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Seven-room house, all modern improvements, in residence section; house in good condition; convenient to trolley and railroad. Inquire 318 Stiles St., Elizabeth, N. J.

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PACIFIC NATIONS DEBATE PROBLEMS

Natural Scientists of Many Lands Co-operate for Mutual Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Aug. 26—Nearly 100 natural scientists, representing all the countries bordering on the Pacific, gathered recently in Melbourne, and their deliberations should have far-reaching effects for good.

At the first meeting, S. M. Bruce, the Prime Minister, read a message on behalf of Lord Forster, the Governor-General, welcoming the delegates to Australia. He said that co-ordinated work dated back in a nebulous form to the visit to Australia of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on the eve of the great war. Then Professor Davis of Harvard University and Professor Gregory of Yale had become interested in the matter, and both had rendered great service. A permanent committee of seven members was formed in 1920.

All the lands bordering on the Pacific were vitally interested in the solution of various problems that needed urgent attention, including hydrographic surveys and navigation, fisheries, cultivation of tropical fruits and plants, extermination of noxious plants and insect pests, study of coral reefs, geological surveys, weather forecasting, earthquake, volcanoes, and geodesy. In addition there were the urgent problems affecting the welfare of the native races.

Prof. Sir David Orme Masson, in his presidential address, said that there were two good reasons why Australia might expect to profit most from the conference. The first was that it was being held in the Commonwealth, and the second that Australia had more to learn from the older and greater nations than they had to learn from her. Apart from statesmanship and manpower there was one factor which Australia required, as fundamental and as pressing, though not so generally recognized. That was the need of natural science.

CIVIL SERVANTS SEEK TASMANIAN REGISTRY

HOBART, Tasmania, Aug. 27 (Special Correspondence)—For a considerable time past Tasmanian public servants have been dissatisfied with the scale of salaries and the action of the Government in practicing economy at their expense. The sequel has been provided by their deciding unanimously to apply for registration under the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act.

If this be granted the way will be open for the civil servants to apply to the Arbitration Court for an award. This will take away control of the State public purse to a certain extent, but it is argued that the State Parliament could refuse to vote the extra amount awarded by the Arbitration Court. This, however, would probably recoil upon the members of the State Parliament, at the ballot box.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

Wanted—2-Family or Duplex House
Through owner; garage, some land; new or in good repair, with all modern improvements; well located, near Boston—Suburbs leading to North Station preferred; must be moderately priced; will pay cash. T. H. MUSKER, 57 Norris St., No. Cambridge, Mass.

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Two-Room Hotel Apartments
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
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JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., near Pond—With garage, beautiful apartments in new two-family house; each apartment has fireplace, tiled baths, paneled dining rooms, large reception room and beautiful sun parlor; every modern electric convenience and open porches; upper has 6 large living rooms, lower has 5, both of which must be seen to appreciate. 51 Halifax St., Jamaica Plain.

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ONE ROOM, alcove and kitchenette furniture for sale. Apply JANITOR, Suite 3, 64 Hemenway St., Boston.

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A beautiful home, completely and handsomely furnished is for rent for six months or a year in Montecito (Santa Barbara) from December 1; location most desirable; large lawns, an abundance of flowers, trees, palms; all cared for at owner's expense; maids will remain with tenants if desired. For particulars and price address S. BALLARD, Title Insurance & Trust Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

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Desirable living room with home privileges, for lady or quiet married couple; pleasant apartment; good transportation. 4818 Lake Park Ave., Apt. 2.

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NEW YORK CITY, 57 W. 92nd St.—Half block from Central Park West; splendid large unfurnished room next bath, or will furnish new (Christian Scientists preferred); couple or two ladies who would take care of room preferred. Phone during day, Watkins 8718, MR. TAYLOR.

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NEW YORK, 308 W. 93d St.—Large cozy rooms, running water; homelike apartment; one or two persons; bath, elevator, electricity, heat. REJAIENIER. Phone.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Pavlowa at Covent Garden

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Sept. 18

ANNA PAVLOWA is one of those artists who draw in their public with a wide net. People go to see her dance as they go to hear Paderewski or Kreisler play. And nothing is more difficult for the artist than the capture of that big unprofessional world whose simple test—in its way quite a good one—is for all art: "I know what I like. Do I like it?"

Emerson once said that "the man in the street does not know a star in the sky"; but the same man prides himself on knowing a star in the concert-hall or theater. He cannot, of course, be bothered to remember the names of the dozen or so players who claim to be "the world's greatest pianist," or the scarcely less numerous "world's greatest violinist"; having won his affectionate admiration, Paderewski and Kreisler for him personify, as it were, the lot.

For him, too, of all dancers, Pavlowa is her own and only rival. From the gallery queue, that waited a whole day, to the last late-comers in the stalls and boxes, a very large part of the audience which filled every seat of Covent Garden Opera House came, obviously, with a single purpose—to see Pavlowa dance. So long as the program included one or other of the old favorites—"The Swan," "Bacchanale" and "Dragon Fly"—what she danced, and why, was of minor importance. And if many were interested rather in the artist than critical of the art, who shall blame them? Do not artists, particularly those of the stage, sometimes give the impression that even they find themselves more interesting than their work?

"The Fairy Doll"

For the opening night of her two weeks' season Pavlowa chose, apart from a group of divertissements, two ballets: "The Fairy Doll" and "Ajanta's Frescoes" ("The Great Renunciation"), of which the latter was a first performance. Both works were "arranged" by M. Ivan Clustine.

The "Toy-Shop" ballet long since became a convention, but many were startled at the remarkable family likeness of "The Fairy Doll" and "La Boutique Fantasque." Indeed, most of the critics rashly concluded that the Doll had, so to speak, been stolen from the Shop. The program gave no information as to the origin of "The Fairy Doll," beyond "Music by Bayer and other composers" and "Arranged by Ivan Clustine. "Puppenfee," however, must be at least 30 years older than "La Boutique."

M. Clustine's "arrangement" fares badly in comparison with the Diaghileff ballet. Respighi's version of Rossini's sparkling music, the curtain, scenery and costumes of Derain, and Massine's masterly choreography, molded old material into a new and brilliant work. The décor and choreography of "The Fairy Doll" is ordinary and ineffective; the music by "Bayer and other composers," instead of being, as it should be, the backbone of the work, is of the kind now only heard at dancing classes. To those who have seen "La Boutique," "The Fairy Doll" will, alas, seem a second-rate, if not a second-hand, effort. In an artistic sense the Doll is shop-soiled.

"Ajanta's Frescoes" ("The Great Renunciation") has more serious aims. It is an impressionistic study gathered during Pavlowa's recent tour through India, China, Japan, Havana, the Straits Settlements, Egypt and America. Ajanta, in the words of the program, is one of the wonders of the East: a "monument of Buddhist piety and a treasure house of painting without rival in Asia, and such as Europe herself could not equal up to the time of Michael Angelo. The monuments which Buddhism bequeathed to India were legion, but with the lapse of centuries most of them have perished, and of those which survive there is only one single group that still retains the magnificent paintings which once adorned their interiors. This group is at Ajanta, a rugged gorge . . . in the territories of H. E. H., the Niziam of Hyderabad".

A Great Deliverance

The subject of the ballet is taken from these paintings. Here is a brief synopsis of the action: First Tableau: The scene represents the entrance to the Ajanta Temple. Pilgrims pass and enter the temple. Second Tableau: The interior of the Ajanta Temple. The back drop-scene portrays the great fresco . Pilgrims perform their worship and, after their long day, fall asleep at the foot of the pillars of the temple. Third Tableau: In their sleep the frescoes at which they have gazed translate themselves into a living picture, and the drama played 2500 years ago is once more unrolled. The scene represents the interior of the Palace of the Prince Guatama. Dancers and musicians enter and the tableau ends with the departure of Guatama, who, renouncing a life of ease and luxury, "turns his back forever on the pomp and vanity of the world." Fourth Tableau: The interior of the temple. The pilgrims awaken.

Such a scenario is well suited for stage treatment and here M. Clustine is happier, if still too conventional and imitative in his choreography. Oriental "luxury" is so tiresome on the stage, unless handled by a great artist, that one can understand perfectly Prince Guatama's desire to escape from it in the everyday life of his court. The "great renunciation" was really a great deliverance. But these scenes are "easy" material for the designers of ballets, and save much hard work in invention.

One of the best things in "Ajanta's Frescoes" is the frieze of grouped and motionless dancers revealed as the tableau changes from the temple to the palace. Alexander Tcherepnin Jr. has written some distinctly interesting music. It has the qualities which are never more necessary than in the theater—rhythmical vitality, color, and picturesqueness. The work was conducted by Nicolas Tcherepnin. The Tcherepnin family, by the way, seems almost as numerous as that of Bach.

What can one say of Pavlowa? She defies time as she defies gravitation. Her stage career has exceeded by many years that of the average dancer and the virtuosity of her technique is still amazing. At the end of "Ajanta's Frescoes" she pulls off a technical feat which probably no other living dancer would attempt on the stage. If, now and then, there is inaccuracy of detail it comes from the sense of mastery that can afford freedom of care. As an artist she reaches her highest level in "The Swan" (Fokine's choreography). Such beauty leaves criticism agape. The pity is that the ballets, as works of art, present targets so wide that any critic can hit them. Perhaps Diaghileff alone could create a "setting" worthy of such an artist.

The great Maestro Cecchetti has declared that Pavlowa is the one woman in the world who embodies Dance itself.

"Dancing," said Pavlowa to someone recently, "is an international language, is it not? People understand your meaning at once. I found that in all the countries I visited. The response from my audience was always the same, whether they were Indians, Japanese, or Egyptians." But how many artists, including even the musicians, are capable of speaking a universal language? Too often they forget that one must have something to say.

Recollections of Ernest Van Dyck

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 18

IN A galaxy of Wagnerian stars, none shone more brightly than Ernest Van Dyck—his were many characteristics seldom to be met with in the traditional and conventional opera singer, the "grand manner," admirable poise, wealth and breadth of gesture, and an absolute consecration to the art which he had chosen to serve.

Originally intended for a more usual and less immediately interesting profession, he soon abandoned it and was launched on an operatic career, and although essentially a dramatic tenor, he made some of his greatest successes in lyrical rôles, more especially those of the romantic French school, such as Des Grieux in "Manon" and the name part in "Werther" by Massenet, two beautiful and touching performances.

He painted every portrait with a sure and vigorous brush, for each part became to him an earnest and intense study, and even when not seeing eye to eye with him, one was still forced to admire and respect the attitude which prompted the reading of each character.

As a Wagnerian hero few surpassed or even equaled him as Siegmund or Loge, two widely differing conceptions, one receiving a heroic and dramatic treatment, the other simply delightful in its originality—a pure fantasy, instinct with a grace and airy insouciance hardly to be met with outside the realm of the Russian ballet. Take again the knightly and poetic figure of Lohengrin, arriving on the banks of the Scheldt, arrayed in gleaming silver and with a pale blue cloak—an impersonation entirely apart and separate from any of the other portrayals in a long and varied gallery.

Faults there were, and many—a certain staginess and a tendency to force the voice in moments of intensity—but over it all a distinction, a something which belongs alone to genius.

In private life a "grand seigneur," not caring for or living the existence of the Bohemian, mixing largely with what is called, for lack of a better word, society, received everywhere, even in an exclusive community like that of the Vienna of old, which he made for a long time his home, at the same time an excellent friend to all his colleagues and a most genial and unspoiled personality. Perhaps his illustrious ancestor, the great painter Van Dyck, may have inspired him to approach much of his work from the pictorial side—the side of color. All the many and varied costumes which he wore showed a fineness of taste to be expected from the descendant of so great a master.

On one occasion after an especially outstanding performance of Siegmund in the "Walküre," the present writer remarked to Van Dyck that, the Sieglinde being singularly colorless and ineffective, his achievement was all the greater, whereupon he answered, "I see nothing but the real Sieglinde before me—it matters nothing to me who is singing the part or how it is being done." E. H.



© Claude Harris

Mme. Anna Pavlowa as She Appeared at Covent Garden

An Apologia for the Critic

By FULLERTON WALDO

THERE are critics who have built a reputation on vainglorious intellectual display, and on pyrotechnic feats of epigram, but they do not seem to be the critics who have done most for the progress of art. An epigram, after all, is only partially truthful—it has to save room for the envenomed sting which is so much of every real epigram. Says an old verse:

Three things must epigrams, like bees, have all:
A sting, some honey, and a body small.

Those who like to shoot barbed darts of caustic cynicism think too much of the sting, too little of the honey.

Many singers and players in certain moods will quote the saying that a critic is one who has failed. They ask indignantly why one who cannot acceptably perform with piano, voice or violin should presume to judge those who can. But it is a foolish contention that only the practitioners of an art are entitled to an opinion about it.

A critic goes to many concerts and hears many musicians. "Experientia docet." He learns from what musicians do what they may fairly be expected to do. Of course, he has a certain amount of the lore of the books in his head. He may be a composer, or a performer. In any case he derives his authority from a background of whatever he has heard and read, wherever he has been, and all that he has done. The universe has taken him by the hand and has been his teacher.

But his sheer learning matters less than his insight and his sympathy. To the hearing of new music he should bring that "willing suspension of disbelief which constitutes poetic faith." To the unfamiliar he should be ready to give the benefit of the doubt. If it is a performer that he judges, and not a piece of music, he should be prepared to evaluate temperamental and technical qualities of various kinds: he should not come to judgment like Beckmesser in "The Meistersinger" with a mental outfit of fixed rules as inflexible as laws of the Medes and Persians.

A critic's province is to help an artist and advance the art—and not just to show how smart a writer he can be. He ought to find the principal joy of his task in recognizing merit, and in holding it up to the notice of the world. He has a duty to perform in leading public taste toward the choice of what is better, and the rejection of that which is inferior. Said the leader of a symphony orchestra to me: "We must work together, you and I, for the education of the public. We must co-operate to raise the level of public understanding." Had this been said with the intent of subtle flattery, one could not have accepted the proferred æsthetic partnership. But it came from a man whose motive was selfless and disinterested, and above suspicion; and I was glad to be able to respond in a spirit of cordial reciprocity.

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and the critic must not hesitate to speak out in fearless candor when the case requires. It is a mistaken kindness to let a young musician dwell in a fool's paradise of adulation and fatuous self-puffery, when the stark, unflattering truth needs to be told.

I remember the courage of Gabrilowitsch, to whom a young pianist carried a letter of recommendation, together with a very good opinion of himself. "You have ability," said the virtuoso. "You have persistence, and you have been well trained. I cannot say that you will rise to the first flight of pianists. There are limitations of temperament and of education that may prevent." The young man was foolish enough to be bitterly disappointed He was like that rich young man of whom the Scriptures tell who was pleased with himself and his "map of life," and wanted approval. The young pianist had worked hard; his family had surrounded him in his ambition; his sisters and brothers had made sacrifices to get him the piano that cramped their living room in a small and shabby apartment. Gabrilowitsch did not let his opinion be warped by the pathetic circumstances of the case. He said what he really thought; and he was right in his utter frankness.

Where Boston Opera's Money Went

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 17

MUSICAL expenses in the Boston Opera Company for the season 1911-1912 were estimated at $442,447.07, according to the budget prepared by officials of the organization and given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Max Rabinoff.

Fees set down for leading artists in the company included, in round numbers, $47,000 to Mr. Zenatello, tenor; $22,800 to Mr. Constantino, tenor; $18,000 to Mme. Maria Gay, contralto; $18,000 to Madame Tetrazzini, soprano; $17,000 to Mr. Clement, tenor; $11,800 to Mme. Carmen Melis, soprano, and $7,000 to Georgette LeBlanc Maeterlinck, soprano.

The year's fees set down for conductors, including $9000 to Felix Weingartner for three performances, totaled, in round numbers, $41,000; or a little less than one-half the sum set down for all the players in the orchestra put together.

Mr. Rabinoff, who has lately established the American Institute of Operatic Art at Stony Point, N. Y., possesses the papers containing these figures, having acquired them at the time of the bankruptcy proceedings of the Boston Opera Company in May, 1915. A few weeks ago he gave for publication in The Christian Science Monitor a budget of the weekly expense of the Boston Opera Company, which appeared in the issue of Aug. 18, 1923. He is using the figures in compiling a budget for the opera company which he plans to put on the road in the season of 1924-25.

"Ridiculous extravagance!" commented Mr. Rabinoff, as he handed the documents to his visitor at his office in the Fisk Building. "When will the people of the United States see the folly of paying bills for grand opera at the rate they have been in years past, not only in Boston, but also in Chicago and New York? From my actual experience in the field of production and from my recent study of costs, I am convinced that opera can be given in a first-class way at a little more than half the prices now paid by the public; and, moreover, that it can be made self-supporting."

The hitherto unpublished Boston Opera budget of 12 years ago reads as follows:

Artists, Season 1911-12

R. Blanchart	$ 3,106.79
E. Calvé	2,000.00
M. Classeans	3,939.10
T. Cerutti	200.00
Emma Eames	4,000.00
R. Fornari	3,375.26
Max Kaplick	1,421.46
Edward Lankow	7,326.68
G. Mandell	5.00
A. Pulcini	1,470.10
B. Olshansky	983.26
J. Gerville Réache	2,000.00
Jeska Swartz	1,398.36
L. Tavecchia	1,625.11
Frank Waller	150.00
H. F. Wessell	1,179.02
L. Nordica Young	3,000.00
Luisa Tetrazzini	18,000.00
F. Constantino	22,800.00
Zina Brozia	1,586.78
G. Barreau	1,132.65
L. Cilla	1,337.00
B. Fisher	1,375.00
G. Gaudenzi	8,644.49
L. DeLivin refunded	20.00
P. Letol	501.49
C. Melis	11,820.36
C. Montella	1,287.96
M. L. Martini	883.90
J. Mardones	5,699.47
G. Polese	7,935.12
J. Duval	544.03
J. Duriezat	680.83
R. Maupre	1,021.49
E. Leveroni	957.50
J. Morella	950.00
E. Clement	17,100.00
C. Saporetti	1,164.50
G. Zenatello	47,044.74
E. Amsden	665.42
M. Camperelli	566.62
Menotti Delfino	5,437.72
F. DePotter	1,719.20
M. D'Olige	894.60
R. Diaz	999.05
F. DeCurcy	572.44
L. Devaux	1,477.47
A. Dubois	1,305.54
M. Gay	18,198.22
E. Giaccone	1,494.76
H. Jullien	565.34
G. LeBlanc-Maeterlinck	7,015.45
V. Marcoux	4,946.17
J. Riddez	5,242.79
A. Ramella	3,218.47
E. Reali	1,333.54
R. Romito	560.00
E. Scotney	940.00
A. Sillich	1,036.24
J. Urlus	3,997.00
Walter Straram	555.60
	$257,064.69

Orchestra, Season 1911-12

W. Goodrich	$ 4,100.00
C. Chandestini	1,932.44
A. Caplet	7,419.17
R. Moranzoni	4,085.17
A. Schiavoni	1,228.92
A. Conti	9,598.69
R. A. Lyford	950.00
A. Smallens	611.70
C. Stroiy	1,855.95
Felix Weingartner	9,451.06
	$ 41,022.10
Musicians and expenses, sundry items	84,109.81
	$125,131.91

Chorus, Season 1911-12

Foreign and American members	$ 41,256.61
O. Sbavaglia	2,176.98
	$ 43,433.59

Ballet, Season 1911-12

Foreign and American members	$ 13,748.99
E. Bottazzini	1,802.23
D. Galli	1,265.66
	$ 16,816.88

Hiring of Extra Artists, Season 1911-12

Metropolitan Opera Co., Chicago Opera Co., and Montreal Opera Co.	$ 38,012.95
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Recapitulation

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Artists—Conductors	41,022.10
Artists—Chorus	2,176.98
Artists—Ballet	3,067.89
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Orchestra	$ 84,109.81
Chorus	41,256.61
Ballet	13,748.99
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THE HOME FORUM

Cooper, and the Tale of Adventure

OF COURSE Cooper was not the first American novelist, for Charles Brockden Brown had written psychological novels a quarter of a century before him; nor the first American romance writer, for Irving's genius had begun to shine before "Precaution" appeared; but in the sense that Sir Philip Sidney had in mind when he spoke of a "tale" as that "which holdeth children from play and old men from the chimney-corner," and in the specific dictionary sense that makes the tale primarily a narrative, James Fenimore Cooper may be called the first American tale-teller.

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No American author, we believe, has been so beloved by boys. It is true that Cooper is less read today in America than he was forty years ago, but in Germany and France, and perhaps in Great Britain, "Cooper of the wood and wave," as Stevenson used to call him, is still beloved of boyhood. But Cooper's literary survival is a singular one in this respect—that it exists more largely through the memory of one's long ago reading than through rereading, or through the author's attractiveness to new generations. There are thousands of Americans who would find even "The Last of the Mohicans" or "The Spy" intolerably prolix and dull through pomposity of manner, who yet have in their memory unfading pictures of Harvey Birch the Spy, of Uncas and his father, of Natty Bumpoo, the simple but noble hunter and scout known as Hawkeye and Leatherstocking and Deerslayer—beyond question one of the most individual characters in all fiction; who have but to close their eyes to feel again the deep thrill and wonder with which they breathlessly followed the tale-teller through the forest path and down the rapids in a canoe, or lay hidden in the cave listening to the Indian's war-whoop, or admired the brave American soldier and pitied the patriotic and despised spy, or saw the false ports of the pirate ship fall and the fight begin. A host of imitators have vulgarized such topics, but in Cooper's day they were fresh.

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In short, as a rule, we love Cooper, but we do not read him. The reasons are obvious. He mined pure gold, but too often concealed it in heaps of rubbish. Among his stories were between fifteen and twenty that few people admired even in his own day, and that no one now reads except in a study of literary curiosities. If the reader doubts this, let him try "Satanstoe," or "Home as Found," or "Jack Tier." Again, he never portrayed more than one genuine woman in his thirty-five or more novels—the true-hearted Hetty Hutter in "The Deerslayer"; although the Indian maiden June has youth and sweetness. Moreover, even in his best stories he continually hampers the action and provokes the reader to impatience by "talking like a book," with an old-school formality and excessive elegance which are harder and harder to stand as our age moves on. Boys do not mind this, for they assume that these things are to be skipped, and accordingly they skip them, until they reach the thrill of adventure and rescue and entrancing action.

And how fine that spirit of adventure and romance is! Yes, and it always has been from the day the Odyssey, the greatest adventure story of the world's literature, was written; down to Cervantes, and then down to Cooper and Dumas and Stevenson and Maurice Hewlett. Human imagination craves it, and when found at its highest and best, will hold it as nearly immortal as aught in letters may be. The realists' reflex from actual modern life may have equal honor and (perhaps) equal duration, but the tale of adventure and romance has not departed from literature and will not depart.

J. W.



"The Allegheny." From the Painting by Adam Emory Albright

An Artist Out of Pennsylvania

THE two lads on the mountain side looking across the valley of the winding Allegheny River of Pennsylvania in their pictured canvas speak more eloquently of the painter, Adam Emory Albright, and his interest in portraying country children, than any written description. The landscape background of the painting is exceptionally fine in color and in atmospheric effects. There is magic in the distance which a photographic print cannot repeat. The country lads are true little mountaineers in dress, and American in pose.

Mr. Albright's inspiration in painting is among children and close to nature. Did he not love children better, his reputation could be found in his landscape backgrounds. Longer than three decades ago, returning from study in Paris, he built a log cabin in the yard of his modest home in Edison Park, northwest, now part of Chicago. His three boys were born here and early served him as models, flying kites, or with their pet crow or a little pig or dogs, and at the usual boyish sports.

The first exhibition in the old Carter H. Harrison mansion on Ashland Avenue caused a sensation, as no other American painter specialized on children at play. Every year he exhibits at the Art Institute in the larger exhibitions, and not long ago was accorded a one-man show in the galleries, to add to the list of many exhibitions in various cities. One year he was represented in ten national midwinter displays in the larger cities' museums.

While the boys were yet small he spent summers at Ogunquit and at Gloucester, in Massachusetts, and wherever painters congregated on the Atlantic coast, with the result of handsome canvases. One of these is owned by the Public Library of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and another is a favorite work in the Municipal Art Gallery of the Municipal Art League of Chicago. Many public schools have purchased his canvases. Before the World War in 1914, his family spent a summer in Wales, the paintings of that year having the quiet feeling and simplicity of the Barbizon school. A number of his best canvases technically date from this period, when he painted the hedgerows and Welsh children at cottage doors.

Another year Mr. Albright took his family to the highlands of Venezuela, spending part of the winter painting the native Indian children on the slopes of the Andes. Tropical color and a rare feeling for luxuriant vegetation, and the childish water carriers with jars on their heads, the donkey burdens and tropical bloom in gardens rewarded him.

"The Allegheny" associations are closely twined with Mr. Albright's boyhood memories in the Pennsylvania mountains. His pictures reflect a boyish spontaneity and his love of beauty in nature in which childhood has a part.

Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A POPULAR political writer, in a current weekly magazine, speaking of an old-school physician, says that the good doctor often gives a patient harmless medicine to divert his attention while "nature" heals him. A well-known author-physician stated in a book not long ago that of the one hundred and fifty diseases commonly known to the medical profession, specifics had been found for not more than eight, possibly not more than six; and that when any of the other one hundred and forty-two or one hundred and forty-four diseases were cured, it was "nature" that did it!

But these physicians do not, however, define "nature," which they believe to be the healing agent. Webster defines "nature" thus: "That which is the source or essence of life; creative force; . . . the powers which produce existing phenomena." But the Bible plainly states that God is the creative power, the only creator. In the book of Genesis we read at the close of the first chapter, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"; and at the beginning of the gospel of John, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." God, then, is the only creator of the universe; and if we accept the statement from the Bible, cited above, as true, God is the creator of all good; and God heals the sick, as the Psalmist declared: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

The student of Christian Science learns that God is indeed the healer of all discords, including diseases of manifold type; and, moreover, that there is no other true healing than that which is wrought of God; for healing is more than the alleviation of pain and the restoration of a normal physical condition. Healing is spiritual regeneration; and it results from the correction of the false beliefs entertained by mortals, which find expression in disease and discord. Healing, then, is a spiritually-mental process. It is redemption or salvation. Mrs. Eddy, writing on this subject on page 145 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says: "Scientific healing has this advantage over other methods,—that in it Truth controls error. From this fact arise its ethical as well as its physical effects. Indeed, its ethical and physical effects are indissolubly connected." The healing art and religion are squarely joined.

The great regenerative ministry of Christian Science is based upon the Bible. When we consider the promises and examples of the Old Testament and the precepts and practices of Christ Jesus in the New, we conclude that to heal the sick is no small part of discipleship with our Lord. God becomes the blessed healer; and of the efficacy of this divine method there can be no doubt. Christian Science has been proved in almost countless cases to be the efficient and sure remedy, to which a multitude of the redeemed bear grateful testimony.

Christian Science proves not only that God is the great healer of mankind, but also that such healing is not supernatural, but divinely natural. Christian Science utilizes the operation of divine law, which corrects and destroys the false belief that evil is real and has power, controlling the lives and destinies of men. Christian Science proves its case by its healing and redemptive work—not, be it said, in violation of God's law, but in fulfillment of it. Speaking of Jesus' demonstration in overcoming the common belief of death, and his reappearance after the crucifixion, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 44), "Could it be called supernatural for the God of nature to sustain Jesus in his proof of man's truly derived power?" And she adds this meaningful sentence: "On the contrary, it was a divinely natural act, whereby divinity brought to humanity the understanding of the Christ-healing and revealed a method infinitely above that of human invention."

Mankind in general believes that God is omnipotent. Christian Science is proving that God's omnipotence is available to heal, regenerate, and save mankind, as truly today as in the ancient times recorded in the Bible. Can one imagine that God has changed; that He has lost His healing power; or that His loving-kindness is no longer available to meet the needs of humanity? That God is ever present and available to meet every human need is proved beyond peradventure of doubt; and, in consequence, those in bondage to the belief of sickness are being set free, the lame are walking, and the blind seeing, all in conformity to divine law—natural, not supernatural—in obedience to the direct commands of Christ Jesus: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature"; "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." All this may be accomplished with humility and gratitude to God, the creator and sustainer of man.

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Shah Jahan's Palace

Let those who would know something of the heart of the man who built the Taj recall this glorious palace of his at Agra; walk through the still more gracious halls he fashioned at Delhi; read of the splendours and unequalled grandeur of his court, and then seek out the plain little yard where the king crept to pray.

The most sumptuous part of the palace of Shah Jahan—the heart of the mansion—lies towards the river on the edge of the fortress wall. It is built wholly of white marble, and wherever carving is seemly there are chiselled flowers or twining leaves, while on every arch and panel are fine patterns in inlaid stone in jade and jasper, in lapis lazuli or malachite, in bloodstone and cornelian. Whatever stone from the quarry can imitate the tint of blossom or fruit lies there embedded in marble like flowers in ice. In every wall that looks out upon the river are windows filled with marble fretwork, through which come glimpses of the wide stream by day and of the cold light of the moon at night. There may be princely palaces more gaudy and more lavish in gilt, and mansions more spacious in extent with loftier walls, but no abode of kings can excel the white palace of Agra in its delicacy and its lovable tenderness. Little has changed within its precincts since the time when,

"By winding ways of garden and of court
The inner gate was reached, of marble wrought,
White, with pink veins; the lintel lazuli,
The threshold alabaster, and the doors
Sandal-wood, cut in pictured panelling;
Whereby to lofty halls and shadowy bowers
Passed the delightful foot, on stately stairs,
Through latticed galleries, 'neath painted roofs
And clustering columns, where cool fountains—fringed
With lotus and nelumbo—danced; and fish
Gleamed through their crystal, scarlet, gold, and blue."

On that side of the garden which looks towards the Jumna is the King's Private Pavilion. It is a brilliant building like in design to the Hall of Private Audience but smaller and less extravagant in ornament. In front of it are a fountain tank in marble, a white terrace with a balustrade of trellis-work, and a flight of small steps which lead down to the garden. Rows of pillars fill the open side of the pavilion, and here the sun falls slanting-wise towards the evening; but that part of the hall which comes near to the river is in shadow, and in its panelled walls are windows filled with pale marble tracery. Through this lattice work can be seen the sweep of the great stream, with the Taj standing above it, and here on many a night

"The moon has glittered through the lace-worked stone."

There can be little doubt that the most beautiful corner of this palace is where the pavilion stands in which the royal ladies spent their day, and in which they slept in the summer time. This is the Jasmine Tower. It rests upon the summit of the fort wall—a fabric of Sèvres china planted on a rampart of coarse stone. It crowns, indeed, a bastion in that rampart, so that it may as well be called the Jasmine Bastion as the Jasmine Tower. . . .

In the tower is an octago chamber, crowned by a golden dome. This room—its walls, its columns, its floor, its ceiling—is brilliant with most lavish decoration.

"O'er the alabaster roof there run
Rich inlayings of lotus and of bird,
Wrought in skilled work of lazulite and jade,
Jacynth and jasper; woven round the dome,
And down the sides, and all about the frames
Wherein are set the fretted lattices,
Through which there breathe, with moonlight and cool airs,
Scents from the shell-flowers and the jasmine sprays."

—Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., "The Other Side of the Lantern."

The Chain of Prince's Street

"If I were Queen of all the land,
To ask whate'er I might,
I'd wear the chain of Prince's Street,
Of Prince's Street at night. . . .

"I'd wear it on a purple gown,
With fur of twilight gray,
And set it swaying, shimmering,
At closing of the day.

"And as I went my way serene,
The people would bow down,
And say, 'There goes the bonny Queen
Of Edinburgh Town!'"

—Elisabeth S. Fleming, in Poetry (Edinburgh).

Slang for the Poet

There goes on in any living language an incessant streaming up into good and accepted usage of low words, new words, strange words, technical words. Terms of the utmost dignity today began as slang, and a word that is slang today may be President (so to speak) tomorrow. . . . There are always new words, and there always will be, so long as the language lives, and they are often fresh and vivid as well as new. Must poetry keep hands off? Well, that depends upon just two things: what the poet is trying to achieve; and what he is willing to risk. If that which he is writing demands the use of Dante's "sieve for noble words," the newcomers will undoubtedly lift through; their patent of nobility is not yet conferred. If, on the other hand, he is writing racily, or colloquially, or in lighter vein, they may fit into his pattern. . . . If they remain at par or advance, he wins; if they depreciate, his margin of safety is wiped out. . . . Ben Jonson shows the more excellent way. For "the eldest of the present, and the newest of the past language, is the best."—John Livingston Lowes, in "Convention and Revolt in Poetry."

In a Medieval Castle

The palais consists of a long somewhat narrow building thrusting out into the inner court, and of other structures resting against the western curtain wall on one side, but with their larger inner windows looking also into the court. The rooms are high, with enormous fireplaces where great logs can warm the apartments in winter. The ceilings are ribbed and vaulted like a church, and some of the masonry is beautifully carved. Where the bare walls are exposed they are often covered with a stucco on which are sketched fresco scenes somewhat after the style of stiff Byzantine paintings, or the famous tapestry of Queen Mathilde at Bayeux. All the tints are flat red, yellow, or brown, without perspective or fine lines, and in a kind of demi-silhouette. Little touches of green, violet, and blue relieve the bareness, and, despite many awkward outlines and other limitations, many of the scenes are spirited as well as highly decorative. . . .

This new hall is, of course, the finest apartment in the castle. Here amid wood, and stonework deeply carved, the baron's household sits down to dinner. It is, however, more than a mere dining room. Great feudal ceremonies, such as the receiving of homage, here take place. Hither also in bad weather or on winter evenings nearly all the castle folk will resort. . . .

The furniture of these apartments seems scanty, but it is, at least very solid. In the hall there are lines of tables set upon trestles, faced by long backless seats. Here it is often needful to remove these tables to arrange for a feudal ceremony or for a dance; but at one end of the apartment is a raised dais, and at right angles to the others runs the ponderous oaken table of the master. . . . The other seats on the dais have the luxury of backs and arms. The fireplace is an enormous construction, thrusting far into the room, where long logs on high andirons can heat the stonework so it will glow furiously for hours. To keep off the heat in winter there are fire screens of osier, but of course in summer these disappear. Every festival day the paved floors of the rooms in the palais are strewn, if possible, with new rushes and flowers—roses and lilies, flags and mint, making a soft crackling mass under one's feet. They are fragrant and pleasant while fresh, and even through the winter are allowed to remain to protect against the chill of the floor.—William Stearns Davis, in "Life on a Medieval Barony."

The Swallows Leave Yvorne

As the birds prepare to leave there is a great commotion in the air. Flapping and swirling, a twisting mass of dark wings of somber blue forms into line on the telegraph wires that reach from tip to tip of the shapely poles in the village road. From somewhere in the dark mass of tiny companies there is a sharply trilled command, that probably emanates from the deep throat of the little leader, and the birds wing swiftly toward the south.

The village takes on an aspect of sadness. But the birds are seen returning after a short, circling flight. It is only the first day of practice. The feathered leader chirps again, a short, truncated note—a bass syllable, like a military command—and away his regiment flies, returning again, and taking up anew their positions on the wires that still vibrate from their last flight.

The practice flights continue for several days, for the older and wiser birds must teach the young recruits sustained effort. They are strengthening young wings and small feathers which have never beaten the air between the Alpine village of Yvorne and the warm Moroccan shore, and these gradually lengthening trips are for their benefit.

How strange it seems that they always start from the wires; that the regiment is launched from the slender, black lines above. I have never seen these swallows in the tree-tops, save one day—the very last of all, when the air was bright and sunny, touched lightly by the crispness and sparkling vigor of fall, the aerial way to the south spreading in a clear, clean, unclouded lane.

Looking from my casement window I could see the telegraph wires black with the huge regiment of birds. There was a complete assembly, all the nests were depleted; young and old and baby birds were in line. There were so many and the wires were so full that the acacia tree in my garden was crowded with the little birds—with those who could not find places on the wires and had to stand among the leaves of the tree, tightly clutching the branches with tiny feet scarcely large enough to grip its wooden tendrils.

There was a pause of readiness, a silence that presaged departure, as the birds "stood by." Lined on the wires, they seemed to be doing a "right dress." The shrill command of a leader was piped out stentoriously, quickly followed by a whirr and racket of wings. The little birds in the acacia tree in my garden flapped their wings and tore madly after the huge regiment launched from the wires. The graceful curve of black ascended. It spread out in waves. The long, clear, airy lane that stretched away to the south—to the north of Africa, to the jagged shores of Algeria and Morocco—became black with flanged dots that merged into the horizon, and the air was empty.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt

One particular pleasure of these days was the renewal of acquaintance with Jenny Lind, now Madame Goldschmidt. My mother's reminiscence of her in these days says:

"She was living the happiest of lives in the house she had built "all out of my throat," as she expressed it, still using her wonderful gifts to give pleasure. She would come in after dinner and sing old Scottish and Swedish songs with all her great dramatic power, throwing herself quite unconsciously into the spirit of the words she was singing.

"Such a song as 'Auld Robin Gray' became a whole drama of expression as she rendered it. She had, as she said herself, her 'caprices,' and like all geniuses was most difficult to manage at times, but no one could come into contact with her and not be better for her influence. She was an almost unique instance of a mind so absolutely pure and lofty that all the temptations of her life on the stage and her brilliant successes left her quite unspoiled.

"It was rather a grief to her that her own great fame overshadowed that of the husband she idolised, and she once said to Mama, 'When we go about, people say there is Jenny Lind and her husband, whereas they should say, there is Mr. Goldschmidt and his wife.' "—Rachel Weigall, in "Lady Rose Weigall."

To R. W. E.

Seeds of the silver flower of Emerson:
One, on the winds to Scotland brought, did sink
In Carlyle's heart; and one was lately blown
To Belgium, and flowered in—Maeterlinck.

—Richard Le Gallienne.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1923

EDITORIALS

The Imperial Conference

WITHIN a few days now the Imperial Conference will open in London. The Imperial Conference is, in practice, the supreme body of that extremely modern institution, the British Commonwealth of Nations. It consists of the Prime Ministers of the six self-governing nations which form its directing group, together with representatives of India to present the point of view of the Asiatic peoples within it. The Imperial Conference only meets once in two years. It can make no executive decisions. But the conclusions which it reaches about the policy which its members should adopt in relation to other nations do in fact govern the general direction of its foreign policy until the next meeting. The significance of the conference can be seen from what happened at the last meeting, held just two years ago. It was at the time that the idea of the Washington Conference was first being discussed. The British representatives were anxious for a conference to limit the competition in armaments. But it was the Canadian Prime Minister who insisted that, if any project of limitation was to be effective, it must cover an agreement about the Pacific as well, and that, if such an agreement was to be made, it must supersede the Anglo-Japanese alliance. This was an unfamiliar idea to the other members, but the fundamental soundness of it was eventually recognized, and when President Harding's invitation was accepted, the delegation from the British Commonwealth was agreed on a policy which could fit in with the American program. It is difficult to say what would have happened at Washington if the Imperial Conference, at which the ideas of all parts of the Empire were brought into line, had not previously been held.

This year, too, foreign policy is likely to occupy the first place in the deliberations of the conference. Only, the main problem will be Europe and not the Pacific. It is to be hoped that a way will be found for dispelling the war clouds that hang over Europe as rapidly and successfully as the Washington Conference found a way of dispelling those which hung over the Pacific. Unfortunately the omens are not so propitious. The fundamental fact at Washington was that the chief nations concerned in naval armaments and the Pacific came to the conference with the earnest desire to find a basis for agreement if it were possible, and ready to make considerable sacrifices of their own interests for the sake of peace. That sense of things does not seem to have made much headway in Europe up to the present, though M. Poincaré has now the chance of starting Europe on the road to appeasement and reconciliation if he has the same vision as had Mr. Hughes. If M. Poincaré decides for moderation, there is no doubt that the nations of the British Empire will vote unanimously for co-operation in the policy. They are at one in their desire for peace and reconstruction, and are ready to make great sacrifices for it. If he decides otherwise, the problem will be more difficult. Is the British Empire, whose vital interests are, owing to unemployment, inseparably bound up in European reconstruction, to intervene actively in Europe to try and straighten things out, and, if so, how? Or is she to revert to the policy of standing outside the European tangle, and use only diplomatic influence for peace?

Two other main questions will arise. The first is that of economic policy. Is it possible to make good for the loss of European trade by hastening the development, through governmental agency, of the undeveloped territory of the British Commonwealth? For the economic destruction of Europe does not affect Great Britain alone. The dominions have been accustomed to sell great quantities of wool and meat and grain, especially to Germany, and the loss of that market has been a considerable factor in the retarding of their development also. The second question is that of the relations between the white and colored peoples of the Empire. It comes to head in one form in connection with the treatment of the Indians in Kenya. It comes up in another in connection with the claim of Indians to citizenship rights in the dominions. Whether or not it is possible for the Imperial Conference to arrive at any far-reaching decisions on all these questions, its deliberations are sure to be illuminating because they will represent the collective judgment of peoples whose representatives have come together from the four quarters of the globe.

The League and the Millennium

DR. J. H. LATANE, dean of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., made a correct estimate of much American public opinion when he said that a great many Americans made the mistake of feeling sure the League of Nations would introduce the millennium, and that, therefore, they have been disappointed because it has not accomplished more. He made this comment on arriving in the United States after two months in Europe, during which he spent some time at Geneva watching the work of the Council of the League. "What impressed me at Geneva," he added, "was the fact that the League of Nations is a great international clearing house and that a great deal of valuable work is being done."

The fact scarcely needs to be recalled that the refusal of the United States to enter the League took the very power away from it which would have enabled it to carry on the work it was intended that it should accomplish. Thus, that is to say, the League thereafter was practically impotent when it came to adopting any strong measures. Any critics of the League in its present form are showing themselves unfair in their judgments, because it is obviously impossible to expect of it the results which might have been anticipated had the League been allowed to function as intended by its originators. Whatever, then, the future may hold for the League, one thing is certain, namely, that even at this early date it has proved itself useful. This is not saying that it has accomplished any results which will necessarily command attention as outstanding achievements in years to come, nor that it has done anything yet which will insure its permanency. It is saying, however, that had it not been for the existence of the League there would probably not have been, for example, any open resistance against Italy's seizure of Corfu, whereas, at least a semblance of order has been restored, and many feel that the League has done very creditably under the circumstances.

When it is realized that back of the League idea is the idea of the brotherhood of mankind, it is undeniable that the time will come when all the nations of the universe will be associated in some such organization. The inventions of today, many of them binding the peoples of the globe in closer and closer fellowship, really presage a community of interests in a higher sense than has ever been known before. Call it a league or whatever you will, the association of the various nations of the world for their common good is bound to come, and when it does, whether one is willing to acknowledge the fact or not, the millennium will be appreciably nearer.

Taxing the Coal Profiteers

BY SOMEWHAT slow and carefully considered processes, the United States Coal Commission, appointed by former President Harding, seems to be reaching the kernel of the difficulty. As a result of careful surveys and an examination of statistics, aided in some degree at least by the experiences of the recent strike and the disclosures made before Governor Pinchot, acting as intermediary in the recent miners' strike, there are being evolved many proposals. These may, if acted upon by Congress, bring relief from the constantly increasing prices demanded by operators and landowners in the anthracite field. Only such relief will satisfy the consumers. It does not matter so much to them that a way may be found to mulct these alleged profiteers by the imposition of increased federal taxes on excess profits made by extorting money from the people.

Possibly that section of the commission's report which discusses the proposal that the Government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, take steps to regulate and control the production and distribution of anthracite as it now supervises and controls the operation of the railroads, appeals with more force to the public. It can be convincingly argued that the hard coal deposits and the industry which has been built up in their development and the distribution of their products constitute an essential public utility. Granting this, there exists, unquestionably, the right of the public to direct the industry, just as it now, by conceded right, directs, in all essential details, the operation of the railroads, power and lighting plants, and telegraph and telephone lines.

It has been argued that it is impossible at this time, with property rights vested in the lands containing the anthracite coal deposits, for the public, through the Government, to reassert control or authority over the industry. But all such argument must appear specious in the light furnished by the experience of the railroads. The same claim was made in behalf of railway monopolies not many years ago. It has been asserted and reasserted by the defenders of special privilege in opposition to the extension of supervision over other essential utilities.

The consumer has been convinced by long experience that necessary commodities are never made cheaper by the imposition of taxes upon them at their source. It is proposed to avoid the passing along of this tax to the consumer by levying it upon royalties and "differential profits." But this, it is admitted, would not lower the price of coal. It is not made so plain, however, that it would not have the effect of increasing the price. On the other hand, it is more reasonable to believe that the form of regulation proposed through the agencies of the Interstate Commerce Commission would result in at least checking the tendency toward higher costs to the consumer. The record shows that every recent strike has added to the burden of the consumer, and quite probably to the profits of the lease owners, the operators, and the distributors. An effective measure of relief must be found.

Increase in Farm Tenancy

THE compilation of statistics showing the increase in farm tenancy in the United States is interesting, and perhaps somewhat reassuring, because it discloses, despite indications to the contrary, that the number of farms thus held is but 1 per cent higher than in the year 1910. The survey was made by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities of the University of Wisconsin, directed by Dr. Richard T. Ely, and the findings may be taken as correct. Much has been said and written within recent years regarding the alleged serious economic plight of the American farmer, and it has been gloomily forecast that he was rapidly being relegated to a condition of helplessness, if not of actual subjugation to the dreaded "money power." Individual observation has not strengthened this discouraging view, however. As one looks about him he sees the farmers of his acquaintance apparently comfortably circumstanced. He hears little of actual failure among them, and still less of a lapsing back into a condition of dependence.

A comparison of conditions during the decade between 1910 and 1920 with previous like periods shows that the increase in farm tenancy has been halted, despite the general disturbance in economic conditions everywhere. Between the years 1880 and 1890, the number of farms operated by tenants increased from 25 per cent to 28 per cent, and by 1900 had increased to 35 per cent. By 1910 the increase was to 37 per cent, and by 1920 to 38 per cent. Of course this percentage is too high, and indicates the existence of conditions that should be corrected. But it should be remembered that the processes which have contributed to this increase in tenancy have been unusual, and probably unavoidable. In the north, west, and parts of the east, vast numbers of alien immigrants have been gradually assimilated by farming communities. Despite this, the northern sections of the country do not show the average increase of tenancy prevailing in the country as a whole. In the south, where, since the Civil War, the Negro has been emerging from a condition of complete dependency, there has been a steady increase in the number of farms worked by tenants. In some of the southern states more than 60 per cent of the farms are thus held. It is estimated that three-fourths of the Negro farmers are tenants.

Taking these figures into the calculation shows a fairly low percentage of tenant-held farms in other sections of the country. Yet there have been large increases in such holdings in the corn belt, so called, and in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. In the states of the Atlantic seaboard, with the exception of New York, farm tenancy has decreased since the year 1880.

On the whole, the results of the survey may be regarded as encouraging. In recent years there have been many gloomy forecasts that the American farmer would soon be reduced to a condition almost of serfdom, the victim of a relentless capitalistic system. The facts do not justify any such forebodings. The measure set by the struggling alien immigrant or the untrained Negro cannot be accepted as the standard of the determined and foresighted farmer who has never admitted a defeat. There remains, as there will always continue, that dominant and progressive factor in American industry and in American home and community life, the forehanded, independent American farmer.

History Told in Pictures

OPPORTUNITY recently has been given to a few people in cities in the eastern sections of the United States to appraise the efforts of thoughtful and ambitious producers who have sought to interpret, on the motion picture screen, some of the events in the early history of the country as a whole, and of one state in particular. The undertaking is a commendable one, assuming that there is that faithful adherence to fact and detail without which history in any form is valueless and misleading. One of these enterprises is sponsored by Yale University. The ambitious plan includes the reproduction, on the screen, of all the principal events in the history of America since the landing of Columbus in 1492. The section dealing with the so-called discovery period has been completed and shown, and critics who claim to be able to judge declare that its faithfulness to detail is unquestionable.

Another film recently completed and exhibited is one depicting activities and events of a more modern period in the State of Vermont. The march of the years shows how greatly customs and conditions have changed in a single generation. One wonders just how antiquated the vehicles and costumes of the people of today will appear fifty years hence. Yet one has only to look at an album of family portraits taken twenty or thirty years ago to get a fair idea.

There are still in existence the prints from crude woodcuts made to depict the events and battles of the Civil War and the period immediately succeeding. They tell their story more impressively and perhaps more convincingly than any written text dealing with the narrative history of those times. We are all convinced by those things which the eye perceives. Such evidence is accepted as irrefutable. The impressions are next to indellible. Thus it may well be that in the future it may be found helpful to teach history and to describe processes by means of pictures. It is safe to say that those who have had the opportunity to witness the showing of motion pictures of the recent total eclipse of the sun have gained a better knowledge of the phenomenon of the eclipse than they ever had from reading or study. The people of the cities who see illustrated on the screen the industrial processes of which they previously had only a superficial knowledge have been educated thereby.

Perhaps some day the boys and girls, as well as the grown-ups, will see depicted the stirring events of the battle of Bunker Hill, the battle of Lexington and Concord, and the "midnight ride of Paul Revere." The lesson they will thus learn will not cause them to hold less sacred the heritage which the courageous men and women of that time passed on to them for safe-keeping.

Editorial Notes

IN A report published not long since of a cricket match at Lord's Cricket Ground, London, following a description of some untoward circumstance which forced the bowler to deliver the last balls of his over with his left hand, was a remarkable statement: "Mr. —— (the batsman), of course, did not attempt to score." It all hinges on the two words, "of course." And what a splendid sense of chivalry they carry with them. Not that in every game it would be practical, or desirable, for the competitors to carry this sense of things to its ultimate. Indeed, even to attempt to do so would lead in many cases to complications past working out. But in such an instance as that quoted, hardly anything could be finer than the sentiment expressed by the reporter in those two words, "of course."

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ONE does not have to register a vote of approval for the Ku Klux Klan to appreciate one statement made by the chief speaker at the meeting in Worcester, Mass. He said:

> I don't know whether or not you newspaper men know it, but we have an Eighteenth Amendment which is a federal law. . . . The K. K. K. believes in the Eighteenth Amendment and will stand flatfooted against its violation.

So far, so good, but for the rest, we refuse to be interviewed.

The Changed Ruhr

By CAPT. GODFREY L. CARDEN

The following is the second of two articles describing present conditions in the Ruhr. The author is an officer of the United States Coast Guard. For a period of more than two years preceding the war he served in Europe, reporting on industrial works for the Department of Commerce at Washington. During the past spring Captain Carden visited the Ruhr and remained there several weeks. His impressions were published in The Christian Science Monitor at that time. In the present article, written, of course, before the recent developments, he describes the changed attitude of the people as he finds it seven months after the occupation.

II.

THE most marked change which I have observed is the tendency of the people of the occupied territory to find some way to come to terms with the French. The Germans are convinced that the French do not want money. What then can be done to satisfy the French short of separation from the German Nation? The Germans say that the French will withdraw if 70 per cent of the works interests be made available for French capital. This will insure control of Ruhr plants from Paris.

The Germans point out that the French have surrounded Germany on the east and south through their control of Poland and Czechoslovakia, and that it needs only a buffer state on the Rhine to insure France completely against any comeback of Germany. The Ruhr works furnished to Germany the main essentials employed in the past in the maintenance of her military and naval forces. With the same works in French control, or the territory in which they lie under French occupancy, the same effect will in either case be secured.

Short of securing the Ruhr works, the French, it is now declared here, would consider the control of the Rhine and Ruhr transportation systems. These systems afford a revenue. The French would be able to control equipment and transportation, and so long as troops can be maintained in the region for any reason, the control of production at the Ruhr plants can be assured.

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The views here given are current among the leading men in industrial life with whom I have talked during the past two weeks. For two years prior to the war I had occasion to report on industrial plants in Europe for the Department of Commerce at Washington, and the experience then gained brought me in close contact with many of the Ruhr works and the important plants in the Rhineland. I am convinced that a decided change has taken place in the popular attitude toward the French. The Westphalians, as a mass, may not like the French any more than they did eight months ago, but they are less disinclined today to deal with the French than they were formerly. It may be set down that the French see only a losing game, financially, in holding the Ruhr in the face of passive resistance, but France may be willing to pay the cost so long as it affords her the means to remain in the Ruhr, for by so doing she prevents the comeback of the Ruhr and Rhenish industries.

The Germans can make French occupancy of the Ruhr less burdensome by renouncing passive resistance. The Germans have a card to play in this respect, and they know it. What is now on the tapis is the best trade possible with the French in return for the resumption of work in the mines and at the coke ovens. Such resumption would mean plenty of coke for the French iron and steel works in eastern France as well as for the Belgian iron and steel plants. It would mean the stopping of importations into France and Belgium of English coal and English coke. The British would suffer by this loss in coal and coke export business, but, above all, they would lose from the enhanced ability of the French and Belgian iron and steel industry to compete with British trade in world's markets. Therein lies, it is pointed out, the British opposition to French control of the Ruhr. Any combination between German and French iron and steel works would challenge the present British ascendancy in the export of iron and steel. For these reasons, say the Germans, the British have encouraged the passive resistance, and have held out hopes that eventually something might be done to lessen French insistence.

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The Germans are beginning to despair of any help from British quarters and are turning their attention to direct, unofficial conferences with the French. From time to time a French industrialist meets a German industrialist. The former comes from Paris. He talks with the German industrialist in the latter's offices. The conversation is intended for Paris ears. Little by little this has been going on. The French see little likelihood of any independent German state on the Rhine. The Westphalians are too pronounced in character, and too loyal by tradition, to cut adrift from Germany—but the Westphalians are workers from top to bottom. They want to resume work, and if Germany cannot help them, they may be able to help themselves by tolerating French presence, so long as they can get busy again and work as in former days. The settlement of the Ruhr question, it is believed here, will eventually be arrived at between French and German industrialists in the first instance, followed by French official sanction, and lastly by German official giving-in. The French military pressure of the past eight months is largely responsible for this, and this pressure will doubtless be further increased up to the time when the present unofficial conferences commence to produce results.

Trees With a Liking for Rocks

TREES, great Garry oaks, with a strange affinity for rocks, are described in the Vancouver (British Columbia) Sun, which describes the "singular disposition of these to attach themselves to rocks. Whether there is some property—some metallic or radio active force—in the rocks that attracts the stems, has not yet been discovered." A British Columbia correspondent includes a quotation from the "Text-Book of Wood," by Herbert Stone, which bears on this strange phenomenon:

"Birch and other trees, when encircled by honeysuckle, form cushions which roll over the stem of the climber (chiefly on the upper side), and eventually bury it. It is well known that wires fastened round trees will become imbedded in the wood in the same way as the stem of the honeysuckle; moreover, if a wire merely touches the tree without actually passing round it (as may happen when it is close up to a wire fence), the callus will grow along the wire and form snout-like prolongations, which may be as much as five inches in length. The roots of an elm tree, growing in the Birmingham Botanical Gardens in a very light soil, produced outgrowths which enveloped any pebble with which they came in contact. This covering in some cases is so complete that the pebbles with their integument of root resemble potatoes. Mr. H. A. Cox tells me of a 'Tree of Heaven' (Ailanthus glandulosus) at Fulborne which has produced a large mass of callus on the top of a wall; after passing across the whole width of the wall (nine inches), the callus has commenced to flow, as it were, down the other side."